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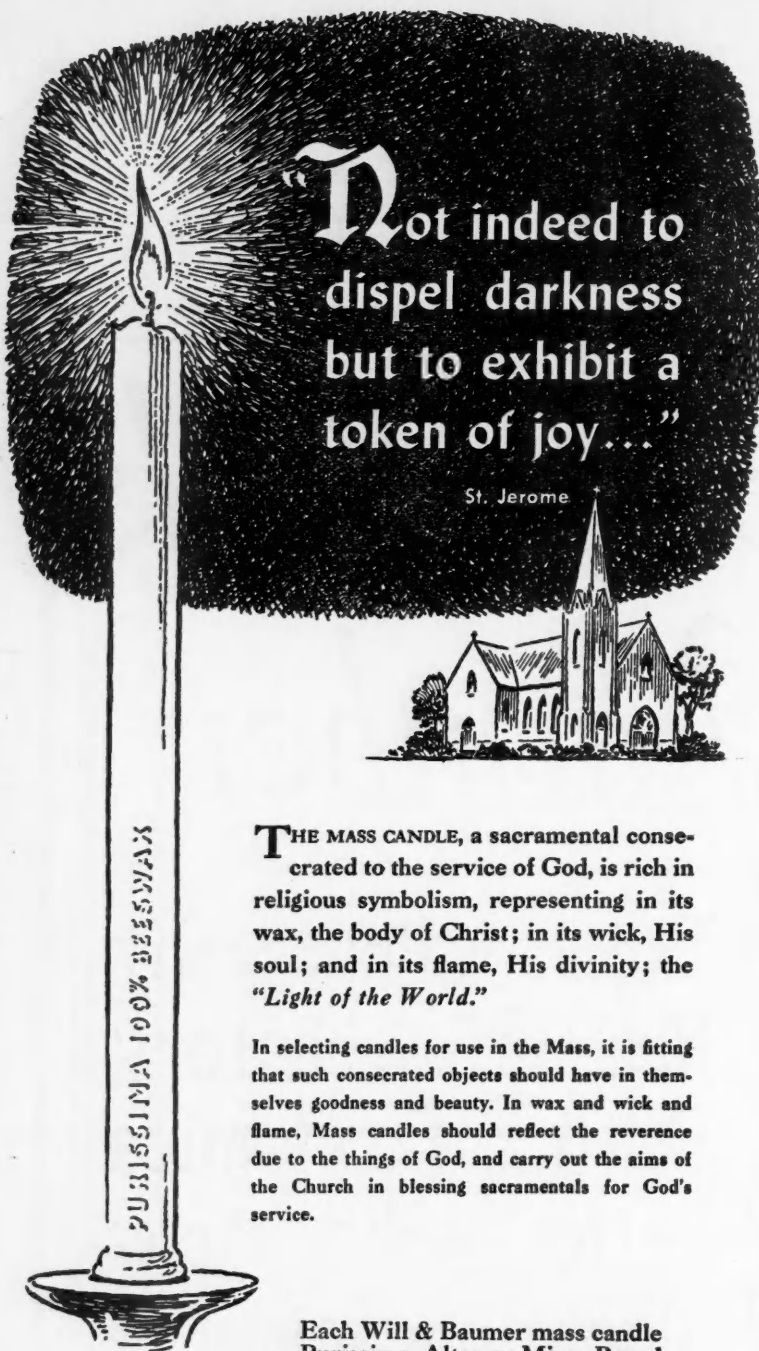
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New York's "released time" upheld

Justice William O. Douglas' majority opinion in the Supreme Court's April 28 decision upholding New York State "released time" system of religious instruction was, in our opinion, a masterpiece. Mr. Douglas has long enjoyed a reputation for intellectual brilliance, but until now his "liberalism" has seemed at times rather extravagant. In this case, speaking for a majority of six to three, he moved into the maze of previous Church-State decisions and went a long way towards restoring order. He did so, moreover, in a rather brief but crystal-clear statement. In 1940 New York State legalized the "dismissal" of public-school pupils one hour early once a week. The privilege was extended to all those whose parents wanted them to receive religious instruction from privately paid teachers off the school premises. About one-fifth of New York City's grade-school pupils, for example, took advantage of this arrangement. It was attacked as a violation of our constitutional law on "separation of Church and State." Mr. Douglas found the New York arrangement essentially different from that condemned in the McCollum (Champaign, Ill.) case in 1948. In Illinois, the RT instruction was given in public-school classrooms. This Review plans to run an article next week analyzing the grounds for the New York ruling and the exceptions Justices Black, Jackson and Frankfurter took to it in their dissents.

100,000 disillusioned

At Panmunjom on April 25 it looked as though an irresistible force had run head on into an immovable object. Just as Communist negotiators appeared to be willing to compromise on the voluntary repatriation of prisoners, they suffered a sudden change of mind. This change resulted from a poll of PW's in UN camps. The Reds had hinted they might agree to voluntary repatriation—provided no more than 15 per cent of the total captives held by the Allies chose to remain behind UN lines. UN authorities thereupon canvassed their prisoners and reported the following eye-opening results to the Communist delegates:

	Total	Accepting Repatriation
North Koreans	100,000	53,000
Chinese	20,700	5,100
South Koreans (soldiers)	16,000	3,800
South Koreans (civilians)	37,000	7,200

When the Reds saw that only 69,100 of the 173,700 captives wanted to return to the Communist paradise, they quickly reverted to their original position and flatly rejected the principle of voluntary repatriation. Thus prisoner exchange, Item Four on the agenda, remains the key log in the truce jam. Giving up 100,000 of their men because they show a preference for the Allied cause would mean an embarrassing loss of face for the Communists. On the other hand, sacrifice of principle would cost the UN dearly in prestige throughout Asia. We still appear no closer to a truce than we were five months ago when prisoner exchange

CURRENT COMMENT

first began to be discussed. Yet too much is at stake for us to yield to Communist inhumanity.

Mother's Day again

Mother's Day, which this year falls on May 11, is a day of warmth and love. We need to think behind the candy and the cards, the fuss and the flowers, to realize that this American feast-day is solidly based on a loving appreciation of our mothers. "The sphere of woman, her manner of life, her native bent, is motherhood" said Pope Pius XII in a speech to Italian women, October 21, 1945. On Mother's Day we take time out to honor the grand and special lady who fulfilled her destiny as our mother. There is no one like her, really. She slaved and fussed for us, as if our home were the universe, with nothing much important outside to call her serious attention elsewhere. This only proves that she was a real mother, for, as Pius XII also said, "a woman who is a real woman can see all the problems of human life only in the perspective of the family." So let's honor her for what she is, the heart of the family, the center of so many lives for so many years. She knew, probably without benefit of philosophy, that an intense devotion to her home and to her own was the greatest dedication of herself to God and man she could make. It is good to see her symbolized in 1952's Catholic Mother of the Year, Mrs. Maceo A. Thomas of New York City, mother of nine children, described in the award announcement as "a quiet dynamo, inspiring and encouraging each member of her family to be a better citizen and a better Catholic." Mrs. Thomas is a great credit to the Church, to the Negro race and to America. Good citizens, good Catholics, good children of God don't just grow. Good mothers have a big hand in rearing and forming them.

"Problem drinkers" in industry

As readers of the America Press booklet, *Alcoholism: Education for Sobriety*, well know, excessive drinking among workers has long been a problem for industry. In 1951, estimates of "problem drinkers" among 35 million industrial workers ran as high as 2 million. These were not necessarily "alcoholics," but employes whose intemperate indulgence in intoxicating beverages led to notable inefficiency on the job and frequent absenteeism. We are happy to report that

a recent survey offers evidence that "problem drinkers" may not pose so serious a problem to industry as had been thought, serious as is the problem they present to the drinkers themselves. The Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton revealed on April 27 the results of a survey it had made of 433 manufacturing concerns employing more than 500 workers each. Although the survey was financed by Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., public-relations representatives of the liquor industry, ORC made the survey in its own professional way and drew its own conclusions. Officials of the companies contacted reported that less than one per cent of their workers were "problem drinkers." About 84 per cent of the industrial officials interviewed stated that in their opinion "problem drinkers" as a deterrent to production presented no serious problem. Many of the officials noted that they simply fired such employees if the latter did not respond to treatment or warnings. This is the central problem: how far can industrial firms be expected to go in trying to rehabilitate "problem drinkers"? It would be interesting to know how many of these failed to respond to the kind of effort made to save them. Every institution in society has a serious responsibility to try to handle the social problems that come its way. Only by sharing the burden can such problems be brought under control.

Sovereign Japan

At 9:30 o'clock on the morning of April 28 a ratified peace treaty wrote finis to the bloody chapter of American history which began on December 7, 1941. Japan and the United States were no longer at war. The treaty also brought to a conclusion a striking experiment—the friendly American military occupation of a defeated enemy country. As our victorious troops poured into Japan in 1945, the fear and despair of the Japanese people soon gave way to relief and confidence. From the very beginning of the occupation the authorities made it clear they were bent on guiding and assisting Japan in a great social, political and economic revolution. This orderly revolution aimed to prepare the Japanese to take their place once again in the family of nations as partners in peace. That the occupation seems to have been successful, at least in

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Editor-in-Chief: ROBERT C. HARTNETT
Managing Editor: CHARLES KEENAN
Literary Editor: HAROLD C. GARDINER

Associate Editors: JOHN LAFARGE, BENJAMIN L. MASSE,
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Contributing Editors: WILFRID PARSONS, ROBERT A. GRAHAM,
 ALLAN P. FARRELL

Editorial Office: 329 W. 108TH STREET, NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Business Office: 70 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Business Manager and Treasurer: JOSEPH C. MULHERN

Circulation Manager: MR. ARTHUR E. CULLEN

Advertising Manager: MISS JANE VLYMEN

regard to its broader objectives, is due to General Douglas MacArthur. The real test, of course, will come within the next few years. No nation, especially one fed so long on a philosophy of emperor-worship and on exaggerated ideas of its destiny in the Orient, can be expected to become democratic and pacific overnight. There is still a very active Communist party in Japan. There are also large and powerful factions of the extreme right. Besides, the Japanese people still have to contend with a tradition and a heritage of militarism. Nevertheless, we seem to have won a friend in the East. In his message on the eve of Japanese independence Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida expressed his gratitude to the Allied Powers and left no doubt that sovereign Japan under her present Government would stand with us in the ideological conflict dividing the world.

A UN blunder on Tunisia

The French-Tunisian issue, which the UN Security Council recently refused even to consider, still continues to plague the UN (AM. 4/26, p. 97). In a letter to the Arab, Asian, Latin-American countries and some North Atlantic Powers, the Indian delegation on April 27 warned of the possible disintegration of the UN as long as the great nations refused to consider disputes brought to it by smaller countries. Rajeshwar Dayal, chief Indian delegate, complained there was a "trend that threatened to become a habit" of discussing or refusing to discuss controversies according to the interests or convenience of one or another of the great Powers. This warning comes home to us because our own UN delegation, on instructions from the State Department, abstained in the vote to put the Tunisian question on the Security Council agenda. Secretary of State Dean Acheson might profitably ponder the article by Ernest A. Gross, American UN delegate, in the *Times Magazine* for April 27. Said Mr. Gross:

The UN furnishes a continuous open forum for negotiation and discussion.

Preoccupied as we are with the tensions created by the conflict between the Soviet system and the free world, it is easy to lose sight of the role which the UN constantly plays in respect to disputes and controversies arising within the free world itself.

In silencing Tunisia the UN has lost sight of its prime purpose, that of airing grievances and assisting in peaceful remedies. Debate may not solve the Tunisian problem in a day, a week, or a month. But the UN rebuff of the French protectorate may produce a more dangerous explosion than a verbal battle in the Security Council ever could.

Human rights covenant: suicide pact?

The UN Human Rights Commission seems bound and determined to commit hara-kiri. The two measures it adopted recently practically guarantee rejection of its work by the Senate. On April 21 the Commission approved a double-barreled article recognizing the rights of peoples and nations to "self-determination" of their political, economic, social and cultural status,

and to protection from "being deprived of their own means of subsistence." Mrs. Roosevelt, still U. S. representative, protested that the second clause was outside the scope of a treaty on human rights. She was correct, of course, but her protest and abstention did not prevent adoption of those vague and potentially explosive provisions. The imprudence of the Commission is giving more and more color of justification to such charges as Raymond Moley made on February 26 in the *Los Angeles Times*, that the Human Rights Covenant is a "jumble of vague aspirations and cunningly contrived commitments." It is time, as the *Washington Post* observed on April 27, "to ask what the Commission is aiming at":

If it [the Commission] insists on setting up as rights vague aspirations that can neither be defined nor enforced . . . its proposed covenants are not likely to get beyond the drafting stage.

We are also concerned over the implications of the argument used in support of the clause on economic autonomy. Its sponsor, Carlos Valenzuela of Chile, argued that "too many small nations are being devastated by economic genocide." Does that presage an attempt to incorporate the already existing Genocide Convention into Article 3 on the "right to life"? If it does, we certainly hope Mrs. Roosevelt reminds her colleagues that such topics are "outside the scope of the human rights treaty."

Birth-control and Point Four

William Vogt, national director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, was reported in the press on April 25 as saying that the distribution of contraceptives would do more to improve the world's living standards than the development of the Point Four program. He made this statement at a forum discussion of planned parenthood staged for college students in the New York metropolitan area. Among his listeners were students from India and other Asiatic countries. We wonder if they are taken in by the narrow-minded and defeatist arguments of the birth-controllers. There seems to be little doubt that the successes of Point Four and similar programs, plus sober scientific studies, point to the conclusion that God's earth can be made to support its present population and many millions more. The possibility that science and the sweat of men may have rendered their vicious nostrums obsolete enrages the birth controllers. We think they are afraid, fearful that their smugly self-satisfied liberalism is not really up-to-date. We will watch with interest the Fifth World Health Assembly, to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, May 5-24, which will at least report on the world population problem, and which may make some decisions. World-wide birth-control may even be recommended. If so, it will be a triumph for the doctrinaire absolutists who have become the spokesmen for the "great fear"—of too many people. When millions of lives, human dignity and decency are at stake, we do not wish to be led by cowards.

STORMS BUFFET BONN

Chancellor Adenauer's West German state is like Captain Carlsen's famous *Flying Enterprise*. Just as it is being towed safely into port, the worst storms strike. The port, of course, is integration with the West. The storms have come from several directions.

Because of a changed political alignment in the newly created southwestern German *Land*, Adenauer lost five delegates in the Federal *Bundesrat* (upper house). This is important. It means that he may very well be unable to muster enough votes there to prevent a veto of any legislation coming up from the lower house. His opponents could veto laws completing the final contractual agreement knitting West Germany to Western Europe.

Moreover, Dr. Adenauer, while still ardently championing integration first and the reunification of Germany second, has been forced to make some gestures to appease the "unity first" forces, mainly the Social Democrats. He had to appease them to protect his own political standing.

For example, he has urged the Big Three to consider seriously Moscow's repeated suggestion that a Big Four conference be held immediately to discuss German unity. Simultaneously, he has pleaded with the Kremlin to "clarify" its meaning of "free elections."

Of graver import, he has stated that an agreement between West Germany and the European community on military and political integration would not necessarily bind East Germany in the event of future unification. One clause in the pending contractual agreement does provide for possible revision if East and West Germany unite, but another requires a united Germany to stand by treaty obligations assumed by West Germany.

The Chancellor was no doubt trying to minimize a real difficulty. For if Europe and West Germany insist that they will bring East Germany into the West only on their own terms, then Russia will clang down the Iron Curtain on East Germany for an indefinite future. Yet if they agree to a revision in order to accommodate Germany's Eastern Zone, such a revision would have to be largely on Kremlin-inspired terms. These terms, naturally, would aim to weaken the Atlantic alliance.

Despite what sounds like double-talk, Dr. Adenauer himself still stands shoulder to shoulder with the Allied High Commissioner. As late as April 28, the latter expressed the hope that the contractual agreement would be ready for signing by May 20. Even then, the final squall of ratification by the *Bundesrat* will have to be weathered.

The conflict between national feeling for German unity and the seemingly incompatible need to line up with the West makes the going very rough, indeed. German Christian Democrats cannot afford to be maneuvered into a position where they seem to have lost interest in their countrymen in the Eastern Zone. The new Allied note may take more account of their dilemma.

WASHINGTON FRONT

The great dither caused by the hearing on April 24-25 on the injunction asked against Secretary Sawyer on the seizure of the steel industry sent this observer back to the textbooks. (The case was heard before U. S. District Judge David A. Pine, Georgetown Law School graduate, '13. His court is the court of first instance for District of Columbia cases, as well as for some cases involving the U. S. Government.)

At this writing, Judge Pine had not yet rendered his decision. (He granted the injunction late on April 29. Ed.) If the judge grants an injunction, the Government seemed certain to go to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to ask a "stay." It seemed highly probable that the U. S. Supreme Court would have to rule on the issues soon.

In its first round, the orphaned Department of Justice, represented by Assistant Attorney General Holmes Baldridge, confined its argument to the highly controversial doctrine of the broad "inherent" powers of the Executive in an emergency. As *AMERICA* pointed out editorially last week, this argument has been going on for a long time, without leading to any clear outcome.

The textbooks, however, make a clear distinction between the external and internal powers of the President. This is largely based on the case of *U. S. v. Curtiss-Wright*, decided by the Supreme Court in 1936 (299 U. S. 304). The Government then prosecuted Curtiss-Wright for "conspiring" to export arms to Bolivia after the President had declared an embargo. The company pleaded that the President had exceeded his constitutional powers, but lost the case.

The court then said that there is a vast difference between the internal powers of the President, which depend on enumerated grants and implications from them, and his external powers. The former, it said, he gets from the Constitution; the latter, from the mere fact of succeeding to the Crown of England in the sovereignty over these States. This decision has never been reversed.

But maybe it will now be called into question. So far, the Government has relied on the Constitution, as the President said in a widely quoted letter. But he was wrong in saying *all* his powers derive from that document. His external powers do not. The steel case, as essentially connected with our foreign policy, may ultimately be decided as falling under the extra-constitutional powers of the President.

WILFRID PARSONS

This Review takes the position that all the President's powers indisputably derive from the Constitution, and rejects the Curtiss-Wright theory—not decision—as neither true nor applicable here. Ed.

UNDERSCORINGS

Protestants and Catholics of Richmond Hill, Toronto, Canada, recently conducted a joint religious survey of their community. In two hours, 120 volunteer workers visited 1,800 families, recording information on religious affiliation, the size of the family and the age of its members. The citizens' committee which sponsored the project felt that the many new families in the fast-growing community should be assisted in locating and joining a church of their choice.

► NC reports that the number of former businessmen, physicians, lawyers and other professional men entering the priesthood at a relatively advanced age is growing constantly in Germany. Former Wehrmacht General Paul Theisen and an insurance man were ordained together in the Diocese of Aachen. Ordained at Wuerzburg was a well-known business executive, who began seminary training at the age of 57, following the example of a dentist friend who had been ordained at the age of 62.

► The number of U. S. Catholic missionaries assigned to foreign missions has almost doubled since 1940, according to statistics given in a booklet, *U. S. Catholic Missionary Personnel Overseas in 1951*, published by the Mission Secretariat, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C. From a total of 2,227 in 1940, the number has increased to 4,377 in 1951. In a foreword to the booklet, Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, director of the Mission Secretariat, points out that the Church in the United States contributes 2 per cent of its total religious personnel to the apostolate of foreign missions.

► *Jubilee*, a national picture magazine for a Catholic audience, with offices at 150 Waverly Place, New York 14, N. Y., has scheduled its first issue for the fall of 1952. A monthly, the magazine will average about 64 large pages per issue. It will be edited by Catholic laymen who have had extensive experience on the editorial boards of national secular magazines. *Jubilee* will be owned largely by a basic group of 50,000 charter subscribers, who will receive one share of Class A common stock with each one-year subscription. A descriptive brochure of editorial and financial plans is available.

► A number of business companies will take to radio in an effort to solve their employment problems under a plan begun April 23 on St. Louis University campus radio station, KBIL. More than 100 companies will participate in a series of weekly broadcasts in which each company representative will describe his organization, its employment requirements, the type of education and degree preferred, etc. The plan, devised as a service to both business representatives and the student body, has been received enthusiastically by the two groups.

R. V. L.

Steel in the courts

District Judge David A. Pine's granting of a preliminary injunction on April 29, nullifying the Government's seizure of the steel industry, was hardly unexpected. The "cease work" order of Philip Murray, steelworkers' head, immediately closed the mills.

The Department of Justice, in our opinion, made it unnecessarily difficult for Judge Pine to render a verdict in favor of the Government. In an exchange with the judge, Holmes Baldridge, Assistant Attorney General, contended that the "sovereign people" had "limited Congress, it limited the judiciary, but did not limit the executive." Other remarks he made seemed better calculated to lose than win a verdict. After questioning him, Judge Pine observed: "I have never heard that [doctrine of unlimited Presidential powers] expressed in any authoritative case before."

The odd part of the Government's presentation was that it excluded any judicial review of the President's seizure power. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), defending the seizure, had assured his colleagues that the courts always stood ready to judge whether the President's action was "reasonable." The President himself, in a private letter made public by the White House on April 27, readily admitted that his powers were limited and that they were "being examined in the courts, as is proper." The fact that the Senate Judiciary Committee is still "sitting on" the confirmation of Judge McGranery as Attorney General, thus leaving the department headless, may partly account for this glaring and embarrassing inconsistency.

The entire issue falls in the "twilight zone" of constitutional doctrine, for several reasons. First, our Constitution has always left room for doubt about the scope of the President's powers. The problem is an old one. Seizure of a vast industrial empire naturally highlights it. The form in which the problem emerges, however, does not change the nature of the constitutional problem.

Secondly, everybody admits that the President has vast (if you wish, "inherent") war powers. Legally, however, the Korean war is not a war in the constitutional sense, *i.e.*, one declared by Congress. Hence the President cannot technically rely on his war powers.

The situation is entirely new. By joining the United Nations, we embarked upon a venture in our external affairs that seemed necessary to prevent the catastrophe of a third world war. The old rules can be applied in old ways only with great difficulty. A great expansion of Presidential powers has taken place, it should be noted, in our foreign relations. Since "separation of powers" does not obtain in that area and since the President is the "sole organ" of the nation in foreign affairs, this expansion has been generally accepted.

Domestically, the expansion is resisted. It looks as if, in its "internal sovereignty," our Government has not kept abreast of the world we live in. The President, it seems, can send troops to Korea without a congress-

EDITORIALS

sional mandate. In that case, is it entirely out of the question for a Federal court to judge that, in the situation with which he was faced, the President acted "reasonably" when he undertook, simply as the Chief Executive, to prevent our troops in Korea, and all our allies, from being deprived of munitions and did so by seizing the steel industry?

That, and not whether the President might have prevented the emergency situation from arising, is the central issue. The "stay" granted by the Court of Appeals (5-4) April 30 meant it would be reviewed.

How to amend the McCarran bill

The Walter omnibus immigration bill (H. R. 5678) was passed by the House April 25 by a standing vote of 206 to 68. Senator McCarran's companion bill (S. 2550) will pass the Senate as easily unless its opponents learn a few lessons from the House debate. They are:

1. *The 1924 quota system used in the bill cannot be defended without recourse to the "theory of national origins."* By the 1924 law, 84 per cent of the total quota numbers were awarded to the countries of northern and western Europe, and only 14 per cent to those of southern and eastern Europe. Out of a total of 154,000 immigrants each year, Great Britain and Ireland were allowed 83,574. Actually, since 1924 these two countries have used only 194,000 out of the total of 1,587,906 places available. Thus 1,393,906 non-transferable visas went to waste.

In all, 2,151,372 quota numbers were wasted. In view of the dire need of so many southern and eastern Europeans, members suggested during the debate that the numbers left unused at the end of the year be pooled and offered the following year to the countries most in need. Mr. Walter's only reply was that this would have the effect "of destroying entirely our theory of national origins."

2. *The theory of national origins cannot be defended without recourse to racism.* Congressman Walter, to his credit, did not try to defend that theory beyond calling it our "fundamental philosophy." But his supporters were not so circumspect. Such rabid racists as Reps. John T. Wood (R., Ida.), Rankin (D., Miss.), and Hoffman (R., Mich.) were frank to admit their antipathy toward the non-Nordic races. The men who first rushed to the defense of the country in a crisis, Mr. Rankin ranted, "were the sons, grandsons, and

collateral relatives of those brave men who wore the blue and the ones who wore the gray in the War Between the States." No one from the opposition rose to challenge this arrant nonsense. The opportunity remains for a Senator to rise and give eloquent expression to the ideals of democratic equality upon which our nation grew to greatness.

3. *Citizen opposition to the McCarran-Walter bill has not been sufficiently organized or utilized.* During the debate, Mr. Walter adverted to an advertisement denouncing his bill signed by about 70 leaders of the so-called minority groups. "Somebody," he warned darkly, "is trying to force me to tell what is in back of the opposition to this immigration bill."

None of his opponents had the wit to call his hand. They might have quoted the minority report on the McCarran bill, signed by Senators Kefauver, Magnuson, Kilgore and Langer. It listed among 24 organizations opposed to one or other feature of the bill a committee of the American Bar Association, the Synagogue Council of America, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference and the National Catholic Welfare Conference. They might have cited, too, an NC release of March 13, which Senator Humphrey placed in the *Congressional Record* for April 23. Officials of a number of Catholic organizations meeting in Washington at the invitation of the NCWC executive department, according to the release, had agreed:

Present laws and proposed measures are discriminatory toward certain nationality groups. Requirements for eligibility to enter this country and the processes of deportation should be tempered. Unused quotas of a particular year should not be lost, but distributed to other nations where the need is greatest.

The provision for pooling and later use of unused quotas is the major distinguishing feature of the substitute bill (S. 2842) introduced by Senators Humphrey, Lehman and others. It takes some of the racist taint off the application of the quota system, and is about all that can be expected by way of amendment at this time. If Senator McCarran would yield on this point, we feel sure that the proponents of the Humphrey-Lehman bill would not try further to replace his bill by their own.

Israel's four years

The fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the new State of Israel on May 14, 1948 finds the country facing grave internal and external dangers, which are to a certain extent related.

The displacement of over 800,000 Arabs and the immigration of 700,000 Jews in the last four years has surrounded Israel with a wall of hostility. Very little has been done as yet by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. Except for a \$12-million farm project about to be started in Jordan, the \$250-million refugee relief program the UN voted nearly a year ago has not got under way. Meanwhile the Pontifical Palestine mission announced on April

12 that it had distributed \$10 million in the last two years to help the destitute Arabs.

Some Jewish observers have seen in the loss of the Palestinian Arabs, who were largely agricultural workers, and their replacement by Jews, who tended to abandon the farm settlements for the towns, a contributing factor to the grave economic crisis now facing Israel. All seem to agree that the tempo of immigration was too rapid for the country. Huge sums had to be spent for imports before the new settlers could be integrated into Israel's economy. As a result, there developed a chronic dollar shortage which has now reached an acute stage. As Edward M. M. Warburg and Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, leaders of the United Jewish Appeal, recently stated, Israel's foreign-exchange position is now dangerously unstable.

The generosity and enthusiasm with which most American Jews answered the pleas of their needy brethren in Palestine is one of the brightest pages in the history of philanthropy. But when it came to investing in Palestinian business enterprises, enthusiasm gave way to calm factual analysis and generosity to reluctant refusal. The Government-sponsored Histadrut, the federation of labor which comprises 90 per cent of all workers, discouraged many outside industrialists from setting up enterprises.

Then, too, the Government currency regulations hampered the manufacturer in paying for raw materials from abroad and in taking out of the country a sufficient profit in "hard cash." Entrepreneurs feared that, all in all, the risks might be too great.

On February 17, 1952, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion introduced a new economic policy in order to reduce the huge gap between imports and exports. The old rate of exchange of \$2.80 to the Israeli pound was kept for certain imported foodstuffs. Tourists, however, paid only \$1.40 per pound. For most other purposes the rate was set at one dollar.

The new economic plan has been bitterly attacked by Communists and left-wing groups in Israel. Esther Vilenska, a Communist deputy in the Knesset, writing in the May issue of *Jewish Life*, asserted that it has resulted in a tremendous increase in prices, cuts in real wages, tax increases and unemployment. She ascribes the new policy to "orders from Washington":

The capitalist governments, Israel as well as the countries in the imperialist camp, attempt to throw on the working class and on the other working sections of the population the costs and the sacrifices demanded by the war preparations.

The same issue of *Jewish Life* quotes a March 23 report of Paul Novick, editor of *Morning Freiheit* of New York, who declared:

The policy of the Ben Gurion Government to support Washington and convert Israel into an anti-Soviet base can only accentuate the economic crisis and the moral bankruptcy of Israel's Government.

Israel needs peace and friendship. That requires, among other things, a just settlement with its Arab neighbors.

Our Number One medical problem

Francis J. Braceland, M.D.

A SIGNED COLUMN in the January 26 issue of AMERICA, "Catholics and Hansen's Disease," is especially noteworthy, for it has wider implications than would appear at first glance. "One thing we can all do," it ran, "and do now: we can abandon the ancient, unscientific and un-Christian attitude which makes leprosy a shameful thing. Leprosy is an illness. It should not be a synonym for sin any more than polio is."

Unfortunately, leprosy is not the only illness which has been regarded as shameful by good Christians. Mental disease in its various forms suffers the same fate. It is time to call attention to the fact that some present-day attitudes toward mental illness are not only unscientific but also uncharitable.

It is hard to believe that in these times there are people who consider mental disease a disgrace. Yet some do. Physicians frequently encounter them. In such people's concept of legitimate disease there is no place for emotional distress. They would never admit the possibility of emotional factors being part of the cause of their own physical symptoms. They look askance at psychiatry and at those who consult psychiatrists. Even some people in positions of authority have been known to advise people in need of help not to consult psychiatrists or even to undergo psychological tests. Whatever the reasons for this attitude, such advice becomes pernicious if it prevents individuals from seeking help in the early stages of their mental illness. At times it might even result in tragedy.

One glance at the nation's morbidity statistics will show that mental conditions are the country's Number One medical problem. In one survey made in 1949 it was estimated that there were 8 million people in the United States in need of psychiatric assistance. Of that number, 938,000 were said to be psychotic, *i.e.*, they were afflicted with actual, recognizable mental disease. Throughout the years the population in the various mental hospitals has increased markedly, although the percentage of mental patients in the total population has grown but little. Hospital statistics of mental patients have shown a rise 1) because of the vast growth in our total population and 2) because of the lengthening of the life span.

The reported census statistics of State and Federal mental hospitals show 652,000 patients in one year. This number does not include those who were in private hospitals, sanitarium, general hospitals and private homes. If we add to these the number of chronic alcoholics, drug addicts, psychopaths, epileptics and the mentally subnormal, we can get some idea of the nation's psychiatric problem.

Dr. Braceland, Psychiatrist-in-Chief of the Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn., has written this article for Mental Health Week (May 4-10). He draws attention to the startling neglect and misunderstanding of what he properly calls "the country's Number One medical problem," in which every citizen and every religious-minded person should be interested.

So widespread are psychiatric illnesses that it is probable that each one of us, this year, will have some relative, friend or colleague who will be said to have a "nervous breakdown." This term, which actually is meaningless, is used to cover everything from mild anxiety to serious mental disease. In the year 1952, between twenty and thirty thousand young men and women, many of them brilliant of intellect, will have their first admission to the country's mental hospitals because of one disease alone—schizophrenia. Five years hence six thousand of this same group of patients will still be confined, and their numbers will be augmented by each year's increment.

General practitioners and non-psychiatric specialists estimate that between 30 and 50 per cent or more of the patients they see professionally consult them because of so-called "functional" or emotional illness. That fact alone should convince us that more should be known about the factors that bring on these conditions and that everything possible should be done to reduce their incidence.

No one who has had recent experience with hospital bills will have to be convinced that the economic aspects of a problem of this size must be staggering. It is estimated that one-eighth of the budget of one of our larger States is allocated for the care of the mentally ill. The figures in the Federal budget for the mental care of veterans, military personnel, Government wards, drug addicts, the criminally insane and others mentally ill are astronomical and might well give all of us cause for serious thought. For these costs, as well as State hospital costs, are, of course, all borne by the taxpayer.

Considered from the economic standpoint alone, this burden would be heavy enough. But when we view the problem in its humanitarian aspects and think of the number of blighted lives, broken homes, children deprived of parents, careers ruined and vocations lost, it becomes so colossal that we would expect a concerted effort to prevent these tragedies by everyone interested in God's human creatures.

From time to time the public has its attention drawn forcibly to the subject, usually in melodramatic fashion with a flurry in the newspapers or the magazines about conditions in certain State hospitals. But the excitement soon dies down, and only rarely does any good. It has been noticed that these flurries seem to occur in two-year cycles. When they occur, some hapless mental hospital superintendent, whom the legislature has short-changed in his budget and whose requests have been ignored for years, becomes the scapegoat

and is "fired." Then all is quiet again. This kind of attention to the problem of the mentally ill does not help. It only increases the anguish of those whose loved ones are sick. It undermines public confidence in the hospitals.

Mental Health Week (this year May 4-10) was instituted to draw public attention to the grave situation existing in regard to mental health and to stimulate intelligent and constructive discussion of it.

Hardly anyone thinks of giving money for research in psychiatry, although the American people are noted for their generosity towards the work of disease prevention in the field of conventional medicine. The mentally ill have few to speak for them. Their cause has little dramatic appeal. Except for Federal funds, the amounts given for psychiatric research are infinitesimal in comparison with the size of the problem. It was research and studies in prevention which cut down the incidence of tuberculosis in this country and reduced the need for TB hospital beds. But in mental diseases we continue to build bigger hospitals and spend millions for domiciliary care, while allocating only a pittance for preventive measures.

What about the effect of psychiatric illnesses upon the nation's manpower supply? This was brought forcibly to our attention in World War II, when the need for healthy young men was great. Gen. Elliot Duncan Cooke, who was assigned by General Marshall to look into this serious situation, put it in capsule form for us when he wrote of neuropsychiatric ("NP") discharges: "The number of these discharges was enough to alarm even the most complacent, because it was well up into six figures. In fact, over a given period of time more men were getting out of the army than were being sent across the Pacific to fight Japs." Psychiatrists have learned a great deal since these words were written. They are now able to evaluate better the usefulness of candidates for the armed services. Even with present-day refinements and the lowering of physical and mental standards for selectees, the NP discharge rate is still a serious drain on the military services. Careful selection of men for the armed forces is necessary, for to induct the inadequate or the psychopathic is only to get poor performance or none at all and to invite trouble.

Some military commanders had an interesting explanation of the large neuropsychiatric casualty rates during World War II. Unfortunately, their erroneous ideas were catching, for these commanders now have a number of counterparts in civilian life. The officers in question simply blamed the whole badly handled situation upon the psychiatrists. The comment was frequently heard that there was no trouble in the command area until the psychiatrists arrived. This type of reasoning, of course, is as sensible as blaming the thermometer for the fever or the barometer for the

storm. Apparently it has the effect of salving consciences and justifying the dismissal of the problem.

Actually, mental disease has always been a major problem. Evidence of it can be found as far back as the beginnings of recorded history. Even in our country's first hospital, the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, founded in 1751, between one-third and one-half of its beds were required for mental patients. Just as we needed half the beds the nation's hospital

afforded in 1751, so we need half of the nation's hospital beds today for the care of the mentally ill. The statistics of the Pennsylvania Hospital over a span of two hundred years, incidentally, indicate that even before the advent of the newer psychiatric treatment methods, 25 per cent of the mental patients were considered well when they left the hospital and another 25 per cent were considered improved. These figures prove that even then lugubrious stories about the hopelessness of mental illness were false. The real facts are much more comforting than such

rumors. Despite the large number of patients in mental hospitals and the long period of hospitalization which these patients require, there is no sign over hospital gates bidding those who enter to leave hope behind.

Since the introduction into psychiatry of the so-called drastic or shock therapies, hospital discharge rates have markedly increased. Many persons have been salvaged who otherwise might have been lost through suicide or chronic disease. While these methods of treatment have not lived up to original expectations, they have nevertheless proved useful.

It is in depressions, those distressing mental conditions which heretofore were so resistant to treatment, that electric shock therapy finds its greatest use. This is particularly true of the depressions of middle life, which in pre-shock days lasted from eight months to three years and in which there was only about a 40-50 per-cent recovery rate. Now, under shock treatment judiciously used, the remission rate is closer to 80-90 per cent.

Schizophrenia, that devastating mental illness already mentioned, is still far from being conquered or even from being thoroughly understood. Yet it responds in some instances to insulin coma treatment. The important point here is early recognition and prompt treatment of the disease, for delay in treatment perceptibly lessens the patient's chances of recovery.

The role of brain surgery in the treatment of mental disease is still not settled, but it is obvious that some of the initial enthusiasm for operative procedures has lessened. One thing is certain: brain surgery is by no means a panacea, but rather a treatment of last resort. Present figures indicate that approximately one-third of the patients operated upon recover enough to



adapt to life outside of the hospital, and another third become better hospital patients. Until more is known about this treatment, however, the watchword is caution.

The psychiatrist meets little opposition from philosophers and theologians in the methods of treatment he uses with psychotic individuals. It is in the treatment of the neuroses by psychotherapy that he runs afoul of the critics. This is particularly true if the psychiatrist in question is also a psychoanalyst of the Freudian school. This is quite unfortunate because undoubtedly the greatest advances in psychiatry in this century have been made through application of lessons learned from the teachings of psychoanalysis. Then, too, though the number of trained analysts in this country is relatively small, a large number of the country's psychiatrists are analytically oriented, *i.e.*, they utilize tenets introduced by analysis and are inclined to a so-called dynamic approach to emotional problems.

Obviously there is no place here to discuss the intricacies of the situation or expand upon the problem of psychoanalysis and Catholic differences of opinion about it. This subject would require separate and detailed consideration.

Catholic psychiatrists themselves are at variance with one another in regard to psychoanalysis, not because of the facts it presents, but because of the philosophic implications which accompany the facts. Some of them see little difficulty in the general acceptance of analysis, while others believe that the philosophy and method cannot be separated and find the philosophy unacceptable.

Not all of the differences of opinion regarding psychiatry have been on such a high plane. Some have been due to misunderstanding. Others have been due to hostility, because the subject matter of the specialty is mental disease and is therefore taboo in certain quarters. Some of the conflicts have an emotional flavor. Part of the trouble is due to the reactions of the psychiatrist himself and to the role in which present-day culture casts him. Psychiatrists, like all other minority groups, are inclined at times to be defensive and protective and quick to resent any real or implied slight. Like their counterparts in medicine, the law and the church, many react angrily to criticism and imply that the critics are prejudiced. Because of present-day popularization of psychiatry, too much is expected of them. Failure to produce results leaves them open to ridicule from their opponents.

All these facts taken together, however, present no good reasons for decrying the specialty of psychiatry or advising the sick against seeking its ministrations when they are needed. Just as one does not neglect human or divine laws because of real or imaginary deficiencies in lawyers or clergymen, so also one does not neglect the laws of mental health because of real or imaginary deficiencies in psychiatrists. The task psychiatry seeks to perform is a difficult one at best. It is constantly looking for new therapeutic methods

with which to cure its patients, or at least to alleviate their anguish. Thus far most of the contributions of psychiatry's critics have been of a destructive rather than a constructive nature.

To sum up, psychiatry has a large and heavy task—one that is important for all of us, socially and economically and in plain humanity. While its practitioners pursue this task they will be in need of understanding and help. Lambasting them in the pulpit and press for real or fancied defects will not help matters at all. It never does. What will help is an enlightened knowledge of mental illness and an informed attitude toward it, a Christian attitude toward psychiatry's patients and practitioners and, wherever possible, support for its researches and for the teaching of mental hygiene in schools and colleges.

The vanishing art of political debate

Edward A. Connell

IF THOSE INVOLVED in the current political turmoil could agree on a definition of "politics" we might, during the important pre-election months ahead, have more healthy public discussion and debate than we have had during the past twenty years.

Actually, "campaigning" as we have come to know it since 1932 has been chiefly *advocacy* and not *debate*. It is advocacy, one might add, of the very nebulous kind illustrated by the solemn answer of one political candidate to the question: "What would you recommend to curb inflation?" His answer was: "We must return to the faith of the Founding Fathers."

One of the last of the great political debaters was the late Alfred Emmanuel Smith, particularly during his New York gubernatorial campaigns of the 1920's. In his fiery discussions and rebuttals Smith accepted the criticisms of his opponents and answered them point for point, whether it was about a bond issue for a new addition to the State park system or an appropriation for a mental hospital. Smith compared dollars required to be spent on proposition "A" with dollars required to be spent on proposition "B." He took his listeners through simple arithmetical computations. His defense of his official actions was cogent, luminous and informative.

Above all, Smith was *contemporary* in the best sense of that word: he defended his ideas and plans in so far as immediate results and costs were concerned. When a bond issue was to be decided, he described the car-

A resident of Stamford, Conn., working at landscape forestry, Mr. Connell has written for magazines and TV and has run for political office.

rying charges over the coming five or ten years. He did not talk vaguely of "the future" or of "generations yet unborn" or of periods whose money had not yet been printed, whose leaders had not yet appeared.

Since 1932, sharp and objective political debate has become almost nonexistent. As a poor substitute we have had the glittering generalities of the advocates of "a healthy and prosperous people" on the one hand and of "free and untrammelled enterprise" on the other. Listening to a passage at arms today between a Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) and a Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) is like listening to the enormous and vague claims of two small boys arguing over the pugilistic abilities of their fathers.

ACCENTUATING THE UNDEBATABLE

On a TV political interview (WPIX, New York City, February 21, 1952) candidate Harold Stassen was questioned by two persistent young ladies. The girls had a difficult time trying to pin the Presidential aspirant down to specific answers. He presented a "platform" with the following planks: a) a return to the gold standard and an "honest dollar," b) "more harmony" among "groups" in this country, c) a "realistic foreign policy" and d) a streamlining of the Government, with more honesty and efficiency and the dismissal of 200,000 "loafers" on the Federal payroll.

With the possible exception of the first plank, none of Stassen's platform objectives can possibly be classed as "debatable." Certainly it would be difficult to find anyone willing to oppose "more harmony among groups" or "a realistic foreign policy" or the discharge of inefficient Government employees. But when pressed by the insistent and capable young ladies, Mr. Stassen refused to become specific. He would not, for instance, discuss the matter of Spain with reference to his more "realistic" foreign policy. He did not say where the 200,000 "loafers" were presently located.

One of the popular lines of the new breed of candidates is vehement criticism of "politicians" coupled with the speaker's protest that he is "not a politician." But none of the Kefauvers or Halleys dares to define a "politician" in specific terms. They slyly endorse the generality that a "politician" is some evil, twentieth-century encrustation on government and is alone responsible for most of the world's troubles. They blithely conceal the fact that they have political organizations of their own—efficient and hard-boiled political organizations—taking care of getting out the vote on election day and approving patronage handouts. Senator Kefauver certainly had a well-knit organization when he dumped the powerful Crump organization in Tennessee, just as Mr. Halley had his political lieutenants and privates working energetically night and day before he defeated Tammany's Joe Sharkey in November, 1951.

Why cannot some of the articulate Republican Presidential candidates get a bit *specific* about "Trumanism" and "the Fair Deal"? Isn't it possible for one of the Republican hopefuls to discuss, for instance, the

cost of administering the United States Employment Service and its State affiliates during the month of January, 1951, and give the exact number of unemployed persons placed in jobs by this agency with the cost per placement? Couldn't he then compare this latter figure with the placement cost of the private employment agency? This is only a rough sample of what I mean by being *specific*. I am willing to concede that the chances of a Republican Presidential candidate's securing the necessary statistics from Secretary Tobin in the Department of Labor between now and November are rather slim. But even an effort to obtain them would be a healthy sign of a return to precision in political debate.

The truth is, of course, that our political leaders have, with few exceptions (e.g., Senators Taft and Douglas), become dreary apostles of the vague and the grandiose. Governor Warren of California will not "advocate the repeal" of any Federal social-welfare legislation (CBS-TV; "Longines Chronoscope"), but he believes that "the Federal Government can be run more efficiently and honestly." Senator Kefauver (with Clendenin Ryan on WPIX-TV "Crime Report") comes out boldly and courageously for a nation that "will offer my children a better opportunity than I had." When the normally factual and provocative Gov. Thomas E. Dewey felt the flush of victory prior to the election of November, 1948 (a flush induced by reading too many newspaper editorials and public opinion polls), he became maddeningly vague in his speeches.

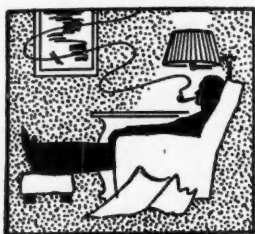
BRASS TACKS

The ordinary voter, particularly the factory worker and farmer, has a real mistrust of the generalizer. Both worker and farmer deal daily with specific dimensions and quantities. The turret-lathe operator works with tolerances down to thousandths of an inch. The farmer knows that he must use six pounds of arsenate of lead (and not "a sufficient quantity") to a hundred gallons of water in his codling-moth leaf-spray, and apply it to his apple trees during a definite period in the summer.

There is much that could yet be debated if the candidates put their minds to it. Senator Taft accepted the specific challenge of Tex McCrary on the February 21 "Author Meets The Critics" TV show and the two crossed swords on the specific question: did President Truman apprise Congress of his Korean intentions a) 61 hours or b) "several weeks" after the start of our anti-Communist military operations in June, 1950? As a result, millions of jaded TV viewers witnessed and heard the first real political debate in years, even though moderator Faye Emerson, according to the press accounts, "grew tearful" amidst the shouts of the Senator, Mr. McCrary and George Sokolsky.

Television may yet accomplish something worthwhile. It may undo the sad work of two decades of "public relations counsels" and ghost writers grinding out inanities.

FEATURE "X"



Second assistant in Sacred Heart Parish, Miles City, Mont., Fr. Kittleson tells of a daydream he had about the ways and means of helping the people to take a more active part in offering the Mass.

ONE SUNDAY LAST SUMMER I stood in the pulpit telling the people off. It was the late Mass crowd, and I was hot under the stole-collar.

"If you come to this late Mass," I said, "because you like to sleep on Sunday, there's nothing wrong with that. Sunday's a day of rest. But why can't you fast, just like you do when you get up for an early Mass and Communion? Waiting an extra hour for breakfast won't kill you."

On and on I went, sketching for them the meaning of Mass, how the priest wasn't to be considered as a lonely man at the altar, separated from the people by the communion rail. "No," I said, "that railing is a table, and Sunday Mass is the *weekly parish-family meal*, and each family of the parish ought to be represented here."

I said some things about using the missal too. Then followed some pointed remarks on the low-priced missals that everyone could afford.

When I returned to the altar for the *Credo*, I felt like I'd gotten a load off my chest. But there was an uneasy feeling too.

After Mass one or two ladies came back to the sacristy to say: "We needed it Father. Thanks!" But that uneasy feeling remained.

As I was breaking my breakfast toast, the "feeling" crystallized and took shape, and a Still Small Voice spoke up: "You're a rat!"

While pouring cream into my coffee with a shaking hand I speculated on the accuracy of that statement. "So I'm a rat?"

"Yes, a rat! You stood there telling the people off, talking as though *they* ought to know better. How many times have *you* preached on the Mass, Father?"

That was a sticker. "Well, I brought it in lots of times in my sermons and . . . it's always in the back of my mind."

"Yes. Precisely. And then suddenly, out of a clear blue sky, you descended on them, and give them blazes for not reading your mind!"

The Still Small Voice paused dramatically to let this sink in. I began to realize what it meant. I had acted like a fool in the pulpit. I was blaming the people for something caused by my own negligence.

"It's about time, Father, that you began to *speak*

your mind, not by scolding the people for their ignorance, which is mostly *your* fault, but by showing them what the Mass means, and how they should take part in it. Be explicit!"

With pencil in hand and the good taste of an after-breakfast cigarette in my mouth, I proceeded to my desk. At the head of a sheet of paper I penciled, in large letters: NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

A fine thing, making New Year's resolutions on August 1, I mused. But this couldn't wait any longer, I saw that. The New Year, so to speak, had to begin *now* for me. I had been putting off this Mass question long enough already. A subtitle was neatly traced in:

What I Must Do, Starting Today, to Make My People Love the Mass as I Love It, and Know It as I Know It, and Take Part in It as They Were Meant to Take Part in It.

This is how the finished product looked to my benevolent eye that morning:

1. Give the people something to *do* at Mass that has something to do *with the Mass*:

a) Tell them what "Amen" means; that they should all answer the "*Per omnia saecula saeculorum*" out loud; that it shows the priest's prayer at the altar is their prayer too.

b) Tell them to answer, out loud, the "*Dominus vobiscum*"; that it is the priest's way of asking them: Are you with me? Their answer "*Et cum spiritu tuo*" is their way of saying: "Certainly we are!"

c) Get them to say the Apostle's Creed in English as you say the Latin *Credo*, explaining that the Mass makes present our Lord's passion, death and resurrection on the altar.

d) Get them to say the Lord's Prayer in English at Communion time. Tell them that this is the grace-before-meals prayer of the parish-family Sunday meal.

2. Instruct them on the *meaning of the Mass*:

a) Figure out a course of sermons which will systematically and simply prepare them to understand and love the Mass.

b) Take a little time for a few Sundays to explain the use of the missal.

3. Make the Sundays *special days* (and the Holy Days, too) by digging down into the altar fund to buy those new vestments and other things you've been meaning to get for so long. If the people can see that only the finest and most beautiful things are used for the Mass-Banquet, maybe they'll get the idea that it is a very important affair.

4. Have a conference with the choir. (This is your chance to see that the right hymns get used and to prepare the way for future congregational singing.)

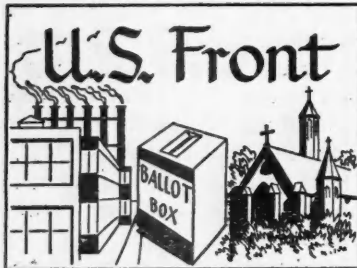
5. Offer Mass at a reasonable pace so that the people (after you've instructed them) *can* use their missals.

6. Speak the audible parts of low Mass clearly and distinctly and with meaning, so that even if the people can't understand the Latin, they know you do and respect the holiness of the words.

Now all I have to do is to make the time to carry out this program.

JAMES F. KITTLESON

America balances the books



We open our survey with a book that deserves not only many readers but many boosters. Eagerly awaited by all who knew it was coming, James O'Neill's *CATHOLICISM AND AMERICAN FREEDOM* (Harper, \$3.50) provides a definitive and shattering answer to the notorious anti-Catholic sophistries of Paul Blanshard. A Catholic who has taught in non-Catholic schools for almost forty years and an active American citizen, Mr. O'Neill was admirably equipped to handle his adversary quite devastatingly.

Not struck by Blanshard's arguments, which merely bored him, O'Neill was concerned more with the number of presumably intelligent Americans who swallowed the Blanshard diet and infected others. His answer is an aggressively written, scholarly refutation of Blanshard's book, and a warm exposition of Catholic life, teaching and contribution to American freedom. Critics, including responsible non-Catholics, have been enthusiastic in their praise. To inform ourselves and to help inform others on the influence of Catholicism on American society, we ought to do all in our power to establish this book on the best seller lists, where Blanshard's book was for too long.

More professedly positive, less topical but just as practical as O'Neill's volume, is *CATHOLICISM AND THE WORLD TODAY* (McKay, \$3), by Dom Aelred Graham. The author is interested not in specific problems or religious manifestations, but in the fundamental problem of the world's living, and its urgent need for religion in order to live well. It is highly recommended for readers who wish to have a solid basis for some serious thinking.

Supplementary to the foregoing volumes is Rev. Leo Ward, C.S.C.'s *THE AMERICAN APOSTOLATE—AMERICAN CATHOLICS IN THE TWENTIETH*

CENTURY (Newman, \$4.25), which spells out many significant contributions of Catholic groups to American life. Its eighteen essays don't cover the whole field, but give an inspiring and instructive look at what active Catholics are doing in such areas as industrial and racial relations, rural life, concern for young workers.

A source of challenging answers to persons desiring to integrate a philosophy of life with goals and methods of apostolic activity is *FOR MEN OF ACTION* (Fides, \$3), by Rev. Yves de Montcheuil, S.J. The famous French Jesuit, who was killed by the Gestapo in 1943, wrote for Catholic Action groups and college students, and through them for all whose vocation is in the world. Both books should be widely read by Catholics who are at all apostolic-minded.

Another practical-minded French apostle, Rev. G. Michonneau, confirms and adds to the ideas of his *REVOLUTION IN A CITY PARISH* in his new *THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN PARISH LIFE* (Newman, \$2.75). Every American parish priest, and all concerned with parochial vitality, should read at least one of these volumes. They are well-written, humbly presented and drawn from wide-awake pastoral experience.

To be recommended as of quite pertinent value to the same class of readers are two social studies of parish life: *THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE PARISH* (Bruce, \$4.50), edited by C. J. Nuesse and written by some fifteen ranking Catholic social scholars; and *SOUTHERN PARISH (VOL. I): DYNAMICS OF A CITY CHURCH*, an intensive sociological study of one large urban parish done by Rev. Joseph Fichter, S.J., (Chicago, \$5).

The bulky symposium is a more positive exposition of the parish structure which manifests ways to understand its composition and opportunities to improve it through informed cooperation. The latter, a real contribution to both empirical sociology and parochial study, suffers a bit from its implied excessive negativism. However, its statistical study of the parish's religious life (with which alone this first volume deals) merits consideration. The forthcoming volumes, at present delayed, will be read avidly. Both of these books call for wide circulation.

Here once more is AMERICA's semi-annual survey of the publisher's offerings. Most of the books noted here were reviewed in our columns, but not all books we have reviewed are mentioned again, since this survey tries to highlight only what the authors of the roundups feel to be the most important.

SOCIETY AND EDUCATION

Proceeding to another highly influential institution in American society, the school, we find that William Buckley's *GOD AND MAN AT YALE* (Regnery, \$3.50) has captured a good deal of interest. Mr. Buckley, anxious and angry at the anti-religious and collectivistic indoctrination of the students of Yale, among whom he was an active man on campus, names names and cites words in his appeal to alumni to effect a change. While his economic principles are rather immaturely pre-*Rerum Novarum*, his remarks are clearly apposite concerning religion. All American Christians, particularly Catholics wondering about sending Junior to a non-Catholic school, might read and ponder. Quite otherwise is the story of *BROTHER THOMAS KANE: ASSISTANT SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE DE LA SALLE BROTHERS* (Lasallian Publications, \$1.50), a warm biography of a distinguished educator who sought to bring to youth that eternal truth whose absence Buckley criticizes at Yale. Written by Brother Philip, it will please thousands of the Brothers' alumni and the general reading public.

THEY WENT TO COLLEGE (Harcourt Brace, \$4), by Patricia West and Ernest Havemann, is stirring up quite some discussion on college education. The result of a *Time* survey in 1947—deciphered by Columbia's Bureau of Research—of 9,064 American college graduates out of a total of almost 6 million, the book asks all sorts of questions, offers some tentative answers. Where do college grads stand today (or in 1947) in American society with regard to occupation, income, marriage, voting, religion? What was the effect of different kinds of colleges on them? How did their college record and activity influence their subsequent "success"? What do they now think of their college education? The study is really too limited, in both objectives and criteria, to be of anything like definitive value. However, it is a pioneer effort in an important field. If readers emulate the authors in evaluating humbly, they will find profit in this book.

A good apologia for the private school is Alan Heely's *WHY THE PRIVATE SCHOOL?* (Harper, \$3), which

sponsors of exclusively public education should ponder. Mr. Heely emphasizes the contribution of religion in private education, and the stress put upon solid educational values.

What should be the aims of social work education? How much education should a social worker have to be equipped for his role? Recognizing vagaries in outlook and deficiencies in achievement in their profession, the National Council on Social Work Education had Ernest Hollis and Alice Taylor study the problem. Their critical examination, *SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES* (Columbia. \$5.50), should be required reading for the profession. As a needed and handy help for social workers in meeting the ordinary moral problems expected in their work, *MORAL PROBLEMS IN SOCIAL WORK*, by Rev. Charles McKenney, S.J., (Bruce. \$2.50) should find a wide audience.

RACE AND PREJUDICE

As expected, we have a new crop of books on interracial relations. To start on a pleasant note, we see that Dennis Nelson's *THE INTEGRATION OF THE NEGRO INTO THE U. S. NAVY* (Farrar, Strauss & Young. \$4) reports on the Navy's success in eliminating racial barriers. Praise is given the Fahy Committee for its intelligent execution of the program. The book should be read as an object-lesson of success in a problem area where attention is turned too often, perhaps, to failures. A little disconcerting though not unexpected, is Roi Ottley's discovery in *NO GREEN PASTURES* (Scribner. \$3) that whites across the Atlantic are not without blame in their attitude and conduct toward Negroes. He writes with joy and enthusiasm about his meeting with the Holy Father, and his book is a worthy addition to his past contributions in this field.

Carey McWilliams has revised his previously well-received *BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN* (Little, Brown. \$3.50) and, with the same title but thoroughly rewritten, the revised edition should appeal to a wide public. Mr. McWilliams' own ideas have been developed and adapted to meet changing situations. His new material includes a chapter on anti-Semitism and a discussion of the effect of American overseas expansion on race. More personal and less expository is *ON BEING NEGRO IN AMERICA* (Bobbs-Merrill. \$3), by J. Saunders Redding, who deplores both the willingness of some Negroes to seek solace from the Communists and the persistence of Southern liberals in advocating the "gradual" approach to the solution of the problem.

Still mindful of Helen Day's *COLOR EBONY* (Sheed & Ward. \$2.25), mentioned in the fall book number, we find this time another autobiography by a Negro convert to Catholicism—Thomas Peyton, M.D. His *QUEST FOR DIGNITY* (W. F. Lewis. \$3) is a story of the climb, through hard work, from the bottom of the ladder to success and happiness, with reflections on the sufferings endured by Negroes in their quest for security and dignity. Alfred Marrow's *LIVING WITHOUT HATE* (Harper. \$3.50) attempts to analyze scientifically the genesis, development and cure of the prejudice which underlies interracial antipathies. His recital of achievement by various individuals and groups, religious and lay, in removing prejudice is heartening.

FIVE OF LARGE INTEREST

Catholicism and American Freedom, by James O'Neill
I Led Three Lives, by Herbert Philbrick
For Men of Action, by Yves de Montcheuil, S.J.
Man and Society (rev.), by Bishop Francis Haas
Is Anybody Listening?, by William H. Whyte, Jr.

Our final book on the racial question is by Rev. William Nolan, S.J. *COMMUNISM VERSUS THE NEGRO* (Regnery. \$3.50) is a documented study of communism's self-defeating efforts to win the Negro American. Its obvious failure has proved both the loyalty of our colored fellow-citizens and the selfishness of Communist aims and techniques.

RED ANALYSIS

On the question of communism, an excellent book which we owe it to ourselves to read is Herbert Philbrick's *I LED THREE LIVES* (McGraw-Hill. \$3.50), a quiet and measured yet thrilling exposition of what goes on in the ranks of American communism. As is well known, Mr. Philbrick served for nine years, with the knowledge and blessing of the FBI, in the Communist party around Boston, then starred in 1949 as a key Government witness against eleven Communist leaders in New York. His reporting is authentic, his observations are shrewd and his suggestions practical.

Three books of a more scholarly nature give us a good understanding of the growth of the Communist movement, an objective analysis of its theory and a critical appraisal and refutation thereof according to Catholic principles. The historical survey is accomplished briefly and clearly by Massimo Salvadori in his *THE RISE*

of *MODERN COMMUNISM* (Holt. \$2), which proceeds from utopian socialism of the early nineteenth century, through Marx, Lenin and the Russian revolution, and concludes at greater length with a treatment of Communist development between the two world wars. *THE ANATOMY OF COMMUNISM*, by Andrew Scott (Philosophical Library. \$3), explains briefly, though clearly, the main lines of Communist theory, and how its professed goal of universal liberty has degenerated into an exercise of the most ruthless tyranny. Dr. Scott is not interested in building and destroying a straw man, but shows what communism leads to.

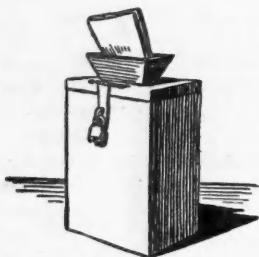
The third book, *THE PHILOSOPHY OF COMMUNISM*, by Giorgio La Pira and others (Fordham University Press. \$5), is a translation of twenty-three papers delivered in Rome by distinguished Catholic scholars on the erroneous tenets of communism. Naturally not as well organized as Rev. Charles J. McFadden's classic of the same name published in 1939 (Benziger. \$3.50), it none the less supplements that book admirably in discussing several isolated points as well as the general principles. All four of the preceding books deserve a place in library sections on communism—and in our own background reading on the subject.

FREEDOM AND CONTROLS

Communism has, of course, given rise to an as yet unsolved problem in our free society: how to maintain our security without endangering our cherished personal rights. Safeguarding the one may seem to imply surrender of the other. The activities of a hostile totalitarian Power increase the difficulty. The remarks of five scholars—Henry Commager, Robert Carr, Zechariah Chafee Jr., Walter Cellhorn and James Baxter III—and Judge Curtis Bok, delivered at a series of Swarthmore College lectures, fail to provide a solution, but they point up the issues well. With the exception of Judge Bok's unenlightened bias, *CIVIL LIBERTIES UNDER ATTACK* (Univ. of Pennsylvania. \$3.50), edited by Clair Wilcox, has ideas of some real value. Francis Biddle's *THE FEAR OF FREEDOM* (Doubleday. \$3.50) manifests sincere groping for an answer, but succeeds only in showing that its author is concerned more about the loss of some individuals' license to speak dangerously than about the national peril.

Fordham's Prof. Ross Hoffman, whose writing consistently gives profitable pleasure, helps us to understand the origins of the above problem, and to see the place of Catholic political

philosophy in ultimately finding a solution. His *THE SPIRIT OF POLITICS AND THE FUTURE OF FREEDOM* (Bruce, \$2.50) is rather too general, but contributes to clear thinking. An episode in history which bears on the freedom-security issue is the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts during our first decade under the Constitution. John Miller's account in *CRISIS IN FREEDOM: THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS* (Little, Brown, \$3.50) makes for enjoyable, instructive reading.



Speaking of laws, we find a couple of studies that go beneath the surface of positive law. *THE LAWYER LOOKS BEYOND THE LAW*, issued by the William J. Kerby Foundation (Catholic University Press, \$2.50), contains seven lectures on the relationship between the lawyer and such extra-legal realities as the Bible, Christian revelation, literature, political health and other phases of that humanism which should underlie all law, and to whose implications for natural law many lawyers are drawing closer.

In a brilliant analysis of currents of legal philosophy in history, Rev. Thomas Davitt, S.J., helps us to understand the Augustino-Suarezian interpretation of the foundation of law and that of St. Thomas Aquinas. His *THE NATURE OF LAW* (Herder, \$4) enables us to see clearly the background of the very practical dispute over the validity of the "merely penal law" concept. According to many, the latter underlies the widespread self-righteous rejection of moral responsibility in certain anti-social ways of acting. All students of law, including moralists and ethicists, should study Father Davitt's analysis seriously.

STUDIES IN LAW

Three excellent studies of particular law come to our attention. Louis Loss' *SECURITIES REGULATION* (Little, Brown, \$17.50), the fruit of his own long practical experience and study, is sure to be a *vade mecum* for anyone whose concern is the field of stocks and bonds, markets, exchanges and investments. It is definitive as a

text, for reference and for general reading. Its service should be invaluable. The same can be said for Benjamin Werne's *THE LAW OF LABOR RELATIONS* (Macmillan, \$5.75), which performs the almost impossible in summarizing useably the vast totality of American labor law, collective-bargaining and arbitration procedures and a large number of practical cases. His approach is nonpartisan, that of a competent student and reporter.

A committee of the Association of American Law Schools has compiled and edited *SELECTIVE ESSAYS IN FAMILY LAW* (Foundation, \$9.50), a superb collection—except for the essay on divorce legislation—of the best writings on the family. Impossible of summary here, it will be a valuable asset to the family-relations section of the library, to teachers and family counselors.

On the subject of the family, our attention is drawn to *THE ADOPTED FAMILY* (Crown, \$2.50), by Florence Rondell and Ruth Michaels, a superb presentation of what adoption of a child should mean for parents and child. Simply and appealingly written, particularly pertinent in our day of increasing adoptions, it should be widely read.

Getting back to labor relations, we find that Florence Peterson has revised her very serviceable *AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS: WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY WORK* (Harper, \$3.50). The revised edition includes major changes in most chapters and an entirely new section on the foreign relations of American unions. Dr. Arnold Rose's *UNION SOLIDARITY: THE INTERNAL COHESION OF A LABOR UNION* (Univ. of Minnesota, \$3) is an empirical study of a fairly typical labor union. Despite admitted weaknesses in his study, Dr. Rose makes a specific contribution to our knowledge of union vitality and the mentality of unionists.

Two good books on collective bargaining command our interest. *GOVERNMENT AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING* (Lippincott, \$6), by Fred Witney, is an historical survey of union-management-government relationships from the shoemakers' conspiracy in 1806 to the still contested post-Taft-Hartley issues. Objective and up-to-date, it should serve well for several years. A very thoughtful study by an authority on the subject is Neil Chamberlain's *COLLECTIVE BARGAINING* (McGraw-Hill, \$6), which quickly surveys the history of collective bargaining, describes current procedures, then seriously probes the factors, policies, methods and problems of bargaining today. Those interested need

no further invitation to Dr. Chamberlain's work.

BUSINESSMEN AND MANNERS

Capitalism, American variety, so well defended by Frederick Stern in his *CAPITALISM IN AMERICA* (Rinehart, \$2), mentioned in the last book survey, undergoes serious study in a few recent books. Fritz Sternberg's *magnum opus*, *CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL* (Day, \$6.50), well translated by Edward Fitzgerald, is an incisive historical and analytical study of capitalism's rise and current descent and of the development of socialistic tendencies. A bit disturbing to the conservative's peace of mind, it deserves study. On the other hand, John Galbraith's attractively written *AMERICAN CAPITALISM: THE CONCEPT OF COUNTERVAILING POWER* (Houghton, \$3) recounts quite cheerfully the development of our economy in the last decade, sees labor's power balancing business power, and the progressive income tax as a needed stabilizer. His well-written formulation of current analysis will please many—including some who will disagree with him for very diverse reasons. Finally, William H. Whyte Jr.'s *IS ANYBODY LISTENING?* (Simon & Schuster, \$3) lets us and American businessmen know why Big Business' campaign to save us from the "socialism" allegedly inherent in such programs as labor organization, public housing, etc., has quite definitely fizzled. For the most part its propaganda is too evidently: "Let's stand pat, because I'm on top." Mr. Whyte has an enjoyable style, profits by Robert Osborn's amusing illustrations and gives the defenders of current big business institutionalism plenty to think about.



Three books on current economic problems facing the nation are A. J. Jaffe and Charles Stewart's *MANPOWER RESOURCES AND UTILIZATION* (Wiley, \$6.50), at once a theory of labor-force analysis, and a study of the American working force; Lester V. Chandler's *INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940-48* (Harper, \$4.50), an

authoritative exposition of the history and significance of inflation during the recent war and postwar years, which economists can use as definitive; and Seymour Harris' **THE ECONOMICS OF MOBILIZATION AND INFLATION** (Norton. \$4.50), which studies our present danger of inflation as contrasted with war inflation, but far too hastily for us to benefit from the author's undoubted ability. If you want to understand inflation, read Chandler; for additional thoughts, read Harris.

POLITICAL MOVES

The ignoble and noble sides of political life are stressed respectively in Blair Bolles' **HOW TO GET RICH IN WASHINGTON** (Norton. \$3.75), an exposé of corruption in the national Administration; and in **GOVERNMENT IS YOUR BUSINESS** (Doubleday. \$2), by Rev. James Keller, M.M., which emphasizes the positive role the ordinary citizen can and ought to play in assuring good government. It should inspire some practical resolutions.

Recognized responsibility to the community is exemplified in Raymond Fosdick's **THE STORY OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION** (Harper. \$4.50), which recounts the history of the Foundation's contributions to humanistic studies and social welfare.

A couple of sociological studies showing the effect of war on local American communities are Lowell Carr and James Stermer's **WILLOW RUN** (Harper. \$5), which reports what happened to the bomber-plant community between 1941 and 1945; and Robert Havighurst and Gerth Morgan's **THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF A WAR-BOOM COMMUNITY** (Longmans, Green. \$4), whose focus of study is the little shipbuilding community of Seneca, Ill. Both volumes are helpful case studies.

The story of sociology in America has been written by Howard Odum in **AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY** (Longmans, Green. \$5), which covers the young discipline's complete span of history over the past half-century. Social students will welcome this book as a quite helpful service.

Also very welcome is Most Rev. Francis Haas' revision of his widely used and excellent text, **MAN AND SOCIETY** (Appleton-Century-Crofts. \$4.50). It was first published over twenty years ago, and this new edition brings us up to date and expresses its distinguished author's views on current controverted issues.

One last word: penologists will be grateful for Kenyon Scudder's significant and sympathetic **PRISONERS ARE PEOPLE** (Doubleday. \$3), the record of a successful innovation in prison policy.

JOSEPH B. SCHUYLER

Biography



The past winter has been a bleak season for biography fans. There has been the usual flood of tedious and unimportant studies, memoirs and the like, several interesting popular works, a few of which, such as **MR. PRESIDENT**, are of minor importance. A few important source-works for the scholar have appeared, such as the fifth volume of the **PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON**, but only one first-class definitive work comes to mind. It is **CHARLES EVANS HUGHES**, by Merle J. Pusey (Macmillan. 2 vol. \$15).

JURIST, PRESIDENT, GENERAL

Here the author has done for Hughes what Beveridge did for John Marshall, giving a thorough and definitive study of a great Chief Justice. But Hughes was more than a great jurist. He was one of the ablest of our modern statesmen and a man of outstanding intellectual ability and integrity. His long career of public service as Governor of New York, Secretary of State and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court deserves far more gratitude and recognition than has been accorded him. Mr. Pusey recounts practically every discoverable incident of his subject's long life from his birth in 1862 to his death some eighty-five years later and, though packed with detail, the story seldom seems overcrowded or confusing. While the author evidently admires his subject, the work is by no means a eulogy. Hughes' deficiencies are not ignored, especially his inability to overcome the impression of cold aloofness and austere intellectual superiority which most people had of him.

The most interesting, important and controversial of the lesser works is **MR. PRESIDENT**, by William Hillman (Farrar, Straus & Young. \$5). Mr. Truman's Jackson Day statement that he was out of the race put an abrupt

end to the heated speculations whether this book was meant to be a campaign document; so it will probably not be as widely read and discussed as it otherwise would. That is regrettable, since it is a very fascinating and human story that Mr. Hillman has woven together from the President's diaries, letters, documents and personal interviews.

Mr. Truman's desire that the people know the Presidency and know himself as he is has been fairly well accomplished. The reader will close the book with a clearer understanding of the awesome responsibilities of the most important political office in the world today and of how the President has tried to adjust himself to these responsibilities. In a simple, unpretentious way Mr. Truman tells the story of his youth, his war experiences and thirty years of political activity that led from the County Court to the White House. It will be difficult for most readers not to like the man who here paints his own portrait so honestly and humanly, no matter how vehemently they may disagree with his policies and activities as President.

Just how well Mr. Truman has measured up to the responsibilities of the Presidency in such a critical period as the last seven years, only the future can tell. Partisanship and prejudice, for and against, are too strong now for most of us to make an impartial judgment. But this book will be an important source in helping future historians form that judgment.

Another very timely work is John Gunther's **EISENHOWER: THE MAN AND THE SYMBOL** (Harper. \$2.50), which is much more than a mere campaign biography. Gunther, following his usual journalistic style and treatment, turns out an interesting and readable story but presents little new material, and there is the usual superficial interpretation and analysis. The biographical sketch of the General from his boyhood days in Kansas to the command of SHAPE is well done. We learn little, however, of Eisenhower's stand on domestic or international issues, aside from the few vague and general statements contained in his speeches. According to the author, Eisenhower's views on domestic policies are conservative and much the same as those of Taft, though Mr. Gunther offers little proof for this opinion. While favorable, the book is not uncritically pro-Eisenhower, and the General's campaign managers will wish that some details had been omitted. However, it will prove helpful for the average citizen who would like to know whether "Ike" would be a good man to vote for in November.

FIVE OF THE BEST

Charles Evans Hughes, by Merle J. Pusey
Mr. President, by William Hillman
Bradford of Plymouth, by Bradford Smith
The Autobiography of a Hunted Priest, by John Gerard, S.J.
A Sailor's Odyssey, by Admiral Cunningham

Those still curious about Eisenhower's opinions and policies will find a bit more enlightenment in **WHAT EISENHOWER THINKS**, by Allen Taylor (Crowell. \$2.75). This is a collection of significant statements gathered from the General's speeches during the past few years. While touching upon many important questions of domestic and foreign policy, the quotations are mostly too vague and non-committal to be satisfactory.

COLONIAL FIGURES

Going back to colonial times, we have an excellent account of the founder and first Governor of the Plymouth Colony in **BRADFORD OF PLYMOUTH**, by Bradford Smith (Lippincott. \$5). Three centuries is a long time to wait for a full-scale biography of a leading founder of an American colony. William Bradford, the leader of the Plymouth settlers, has been strangely ignored by historians in favor of far less important figures. At last an admiring descendant has given us the story of his famous ancestor in a very interesting and informative book.

Although documentary material on Bradford is scanty, the author's lively imagination and extensive knowledge of the period have enabled him

to produce a vivid picture of a notable character. Born of an inconspicuous yeoman family of the then rising middle class, Bradford slowly achieved prominence and influence among the Puritan exiles in Holland and was the moving spirit behind the plan to emigrate to America. That his political and social ideas and his vigorous leadership left a deep imprint on the development of his colony and on later American traditions and institutions is very true, but to hail him as "one of the most influential founders of American democracy" and "the first American" shows more ancestral pride than historical judgment. Another defect from a historical point of view is the author's readiness to draw upon his imagination to fill the gaps in the written records, though this does make for a more readable and entertaining narrative. The general picture seems authentic and reliable and the author deserves our thanks for this inspiring story of a great man.

Coming to the Revolutionary period, the only work of any importance is **THE EXTRAORDINARY MR. MORRIS**, by Howard Swiggett (Doubleday. \$5). The ability and achievements of Gouverneur Morris have been unaccountably ignored by most American his-

torians and his place among the Founding Fathers is usually considered a very minor one. Yet his work as a member of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention was very important, and as Minister to France during the chaotic years of the French Revolution he proved himself a master politician, able to protect his country's interests.

As an intellectual, Morris ranked with Jefferson, Madison, Franklin and the rest of that remarkable group of statesmen, scholars and scientists who set such a high level for our provincial culture during the last part of the eighteenth century. But in his wit, love of pleasure and easy morality he more closely resembled the European type of "enlightened aristocrat" than the colonial. Unfortunately it is these latter aspects of his character which seem to interest the author most.

LINCOLN AGAIN

Even Lincoln enthusiasts seem to be running out of ideas for special studies of their hero. Only one work in this field has appeared during the past few months. It is **LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS**, by T. Harry Williams (Knopf. \$4). This is not intended to be a biography of Lincoln or a mili-



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tary history of the Civil War. The author merely outlines the problem Lincoln faced in trying to find competent military leaders and describes how he solved it. As Commander in Chief he was ultimately responsible for the successful outcome of the war, but the total lack of any system of military command and the general state of unpreparedness forced him to take a much more direct part in military affairs than would be necessary or desirable for a modern President. This firm hold on the chain of command and active interference in the planning of campaigns, while no doubt necessary and on the whole more successful than could be expected considering his lack of military experience, had its dangers and weaknesses. The author's treatment of the various Generals whom Lincoln tried and cast aside is generally sympathetic, though it stresses their deficiencies and gives little notice to the positive contributions each made to the excellent war machine which Grant took over in 1864.

A PRIEST AND TWO WARRIORS

Offerings from Europe have proved equally sparse, the most interesting and inspiring work from that source being the *AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A HUNTED PRIEST*, by John Gerard, S.J., translated by Philip Caraman, S.J., (Pellegrini & Cudahy. \$3.50). When Father Gerard returned to Louvain in 1605 after seventeen years on the English mission, he wrote in Latin a brief, simple account of his adventures while in that country. It is this manuscript which Father Caraman has translated for us, and it is a story which has all the timeliness and dramatic suspense of a modern thriller.

From his arrival in England in 1588 until his escape to France seventeen years later, Father Gerard's life was a continuous series of disguises and stratagems to escape capture, of journeys and secret meetings in manor houses and hovels, barns and taverns, even in jails. He preached and instructed, reconciling the lapsed and winning converts, though always in danger from spies, traitors and the indiscreet among the faithful. There was a three-year interval of imprisonment during which he was frequently tortured, and a dramatic escape from the Tower, after which he managed to continue his dangerous work for nine more years.

The whole story has a curiously modern ring. With a few changes of names it could be taken for a contemporary document from eastern Europe.

Teachers of the classics and ancient history have long wished for a read-

able biography of Caius Julius Caesar written from a modern viewpoint. This wish is fairly well satisfied by Gerard Walter's *CAESAR: A BIOGRAPHY*, translated by Emma Craufurd (Scribner. \$5). The author's treatment is complete and fairly objective. Enough background is supplied to make Caesar intelligible to those whose knowledge of Roman history has grown rusty, and the story is told simply enough for the average reader, while there are enough footnotes and bibliography to satisfy the scholar. Some may find the viewpoint a bit too modern in its air of liberal disdain and undue emphasis on the seamy side of Roman life.

The achievements of a contemporary warrior are thrillingly yet modestly told in *A SAILOR'S ODYSSEY*, by Admiral Viscount Cunningham (Dutton. \$7.50). In some seven hundred pages of vivid narrative, Admiral Cunningham briefly passes over the years of his youth and his naval service in the Boer War and World War I to give most of the story to his experiences as commander in the Mediterranean during the late war.

Appointed to this important post at the outbreak of hostilities, Cunningham proved himself one of the most brilliant and competent of British commanders. Despite his meager resources, he succeeded in keeping the Mediterranean open to Allied shipping and saving Malta from capture by the enemy. He was one of the first to demonstrate the importance and effectiveness of naval aviation. The story of these critical years is told in full detail and in so lively a manner as to make it one of the most exciting as well as one of the most important of the many volumes of war memoirs which have appeared during the past few years.

Lack of space prevents more than naming a few other works which should provide interesting and entertaining reading. Those curious to know more of South America will find some factual history plus a good deal of muddled and questionable interpretation in *Waldo Frank's BIRTH OF A WORLD: BOLIVAR IN TERMS OF HIS PEOPLES* (Houghton, Mifflin. \$5). *THE PRIVATE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON*, by Francis Bellamy (Crowell. \$5), is a chatty account of the Father of our Country, with no pretensions to scholarship or originality. *BISHOP SHEIL AND THE CYO*, by Roger L. Trent (Messner. \$3), and *YANKEE PRIEST*, by Edward F. Murphy (Doubleday. \$3.50), are interesting accounts of how two present-day American churchmen are carrying on their work in the Lord's vineyard.

FRANCIS J. GALLAGHER

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Last November's roundup of books on the international scene concluded with the observation that Kennan's small volume on American diplomacy, an analysis of our policies and attitudes on world politics since the Spanish-American War, would be widely read and discussed. During the past six months the publishing houses have offered the reading public a number of volumes on the events of recent decades, events that compelled the United States to abandon its traditional policy of political isolation for the role of world leader.

THE PAST AS TEACHER

One must bring to this subject some understanding of the past; so any good survey of American diplomacy deserves a mention. Lewis L. Ellis has given us one in his **SHORT HISTORY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY** (Harper, \$5). Since peace depends very much on diplomacy, the reader should find the introductory chapter on the art of diplomacy instructive.

After World War I, the United States refused to take any part in the League of Nations, even though it was part of the treaty at the demand of Wilson. Actually, the United States could not and did not ignore the first world-wide political organization. The League, superseded by the UN, expired in 1946. F. P. Waters, long connected with the League's Secretariat, has written in two volumes **A HISTORY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS** (Oxford, \$11.50). In a sympathetic way he tells of its origin, the promises of the late 'twenties, the good work of some of its agencies, the crippling effect the absence of the United States had, and how the 'thirties proved too much for it. The two volumes should be in all libraries and on all reference shelves.

In the mid-nineteen-thirties the United States discovered that three major powers, totalitarian and militaristic, had emerged from the ruins of the Versailles Treaty and dominated the course of international politics. It seems quite obvious now that when one or a combination of them threatened to destroy what remained of international order, the American policy of political isolation would be challenged.

The Council of Foreign Relations has sponsored a project to study this challenge and how the United States faced up to it. The first volume of the project has just been published: **THE CHALLENGE TO ISOLATION, 1937-1940** (Harper, \$7.50), by William L. Langer and S. E. Gleason. The next volume will carry the course of events to Pearl Harbor. This volume, based on many sources unavailable to others who have covered these years, will clarify many bitterly disputed points of American foreign policy since Hitler repudiated the Versailles treaty.

H. L. Trefousse has offered us a more restricted study of the problem, a study of Germany's policies towards the United States from Hitler's invasion of Poland to Pearl Harbor, in **GERMANY AND AMERICAN NEUTRALITY, 1939-1941** (Bookman Associates, \$3.75). Here the reader will find the attitudes of the Nazis to American decisions and their reactions to the changing position of the United States — attitudes and reactions controlled by the incompetent interpretations of the amateur diplomats in the German foreign office.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EUROPE (Harper, \$5) is the apt title given to Chester Wilmot's penetrating volume on the war. Wilmot is a journalist, but a journalist who used as sources British, American and captured German documents. He has written what must be considered the best yet on the subject. The generals involved have been appraised; America's weakness in ignoring the political and diplomatic

FIVE TO NOTE

Challenge to Isolation, 1937-1940, by W. L. Langer & S. E. Gleason
Negotiating with the Russians, ed. by R. Dennett and J. E. Johnson
The Private Papers of Senator Vandenberg
The Struggle for Europe, by Chester Wilmot
The Reds Take a City, by J. W. Riley, Jr., and W. Scramm

aspects of war is revealed. It is a big book for the general reader (715 p.), but well worth the time and effort devoted to it.

DIPLOMACY AND DIPLOMATS

The lot of a diplomat during the past few decades has not been a happy one; when the diplomat is assigned to do business with representatives of Soviet Russia, he must feel a deep sense of frustration from the start. R. Dennett and J. E. Johnson have edited **NEGOTIATING WITH THE RUSSIANS** (World Peace Foundation, \$3.50), the story of actual negotiations with the Russians during the years 1940-47 by the Americans in-

volved. All kinds of problems have been covered: war problems and post-war problems, such as military assistance, lend-lease, war crimes, displaced persons. The story they tell does give some insights into the Soviet mind and clearly drives home the badly needed lesson of negotiating from power.

Dean G. Acheson may be inclined to say that the lot of a diplomat is a happy one compared with that of a Secretary of State. Since January 21, 1949, Acheson has carried the heavy responsibilities of that office, and although he is directly responsible to the President for his actions, the failure or success of American foreign policies and the conduct of relations with all the nations of the world depend more on him than any other human. I need not say that many have already reached a conclusion on his record in office.

PATTERN OF RESPONSIBILITY (Houghton Mifflin. \$4), edited by M. Bundy (a relative of Acheson), narrates the record as found in the Secretary's speeches, reports to the President, testimony to congressional committees and press conferences. The volume is no doubt an attempt to answer his adversaries, and the reader hardly needs to be reminded that

official and published statements never tell the whole story. But they do reveal certain angles that a thoughtful reader should know. This is a volume for that section of libraries visited by thoughtful readers.

We now come to a volume that many Americans should read—the fascinating record of the tremendous influence of one man on America's conduct of foreign affairs. This is the record of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg as told in **THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF SENATOR VANDENBERG** (Houghton Mifflin. \$5), edited by his son and J. A. Morris. Pearl Harbor is the starting point of the road that led to his conviction that the United States must abandon the policy of political isolationism for one of co-operation and commitments with other nations. By 1945 he had emerged as the leader of the Republicans in Congress and succeeded in persuading his party to support a bipartisan policy in foreign affairs, a support which gave the nation an effective policy in Europe.

Only one item in that policy is identified by his name (the Vandenberg Resolution), but his contribution to the effectiveness of the Truman Plan, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact was decisive. More than

any other person he made Congress the equal partner of the Executive in the conduct of foreign affairs.

EXPERIENCES WITH THE REDS

Many leading scientists, quite ignorant of what communism really was, were shocked at the news of the arrest of Alexander Weissberg, an Austrian scientist and ardent Communist living in Russia. In 1936 he somehow incurred the displeasure of Moscow. Three years in Soviet prisons (in 1939 he was handed over by the Russians to the Gestapo) cooled Weissberg's enthusiasm; experience is the one source of knowledge for the "modern" mind. Weissberg tells in vivid fashion of experiences with the Soviet police state in **THE ACCUSED** (Simon & Shuster. \$4).

T. Zavalani is an ex-Communist of Albanian origins; he, too, was once enthusiastic for the future of communism. But years in Moscow disillusioned him and, burying his dreams, he escaped to England. He has now given us an evaluation of the Soviet economic system in **HOW STRONG IS RUSSIA?** (Praeger. \$4). He makes one emphatic point: the system is geared to build up the military power and security of the party at the expense of the comfort, welfare

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and basic needs of the Russians, despite the avowed objective of an economic system functioning for the good of the people.

MY RINGSIDE SEAT IN MOSCOW (Crowell, \$3.75) relates the experiences of Nicholas Nyardi, Hungarian ex-Minister of Finance, during his seven months in Moscow to settle the Russian claims on his country. While he was submitting to the ordeal of negotiating with the Russians and keenly observing life in Moscow, his country was being prepared for the ordeal of Communist rule. Now a refugee in the United States, he gives the American reader some glimpses of important Soviet leaders, of the Soviet system's red tape, and reminds the West of the need to negotiate with the Russians from strength.

NEAR AND FAR EAST

There are a few books deserving of notice on the Near East, one of the major critical areas in the West-East conflict. Three volumes survey the entire region. NEAR EASTERN CULTURE AND SOCIETY (Princeton, \$4), edited by T. C. Young, is, as the title indicates, concerned mainly with the mental outlook of the Near Eastern peoples, the impact of Western culture on these peoples, the challenge of Arabian nationalism and other cultural antagonisms to effective under-

standing between the West and the peoples of this strategic area. The chapters are the results of a symposium.

The second volume is BRITAIN AND THE MIDDLE EAST (Longmans, Green, \$2), by Sir Reader Bullard. It is a review of British relations with Turkey, Persia, Egypt and Arab lands from the earliest time to 1950, a big task to assign oneself in the space of 195 pages. Obviously this calls for compression and it is ably done. The book is good introductory reading.

BLOOD, OIL AND SAND (World Publishing Company, \$3.50) is a hard-hitting account of the current situation in the Near East by Ray Brock, a freelance journalist who writes from personal observation. His remarks actually extend beyond the Middle East to North Africa and the Balkans, and many will dislike his blunt opinions about Israel, the State Department and American diplomats. He finds Turkey the only reliable ally in the area. Tito is a straw man. Brock expects the Serbs will support the West in the war he predicts soon—over the oil in the Middle East. He speaks of the blighted hopes of the peoples in this region, but it is difficult to see how all of it is due to blundering American policy, which is admittedly benevolent. The exploiters of these unfortunates far too fre-

quently were and still are their own native leaders.

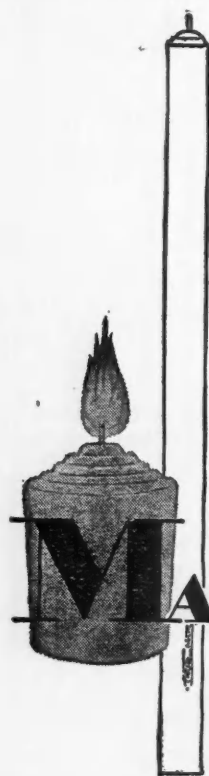
INDEPENDENT IRAQ (Oxford, \$4.50) gives the reader the political history of this small oil-soaked land since 1932, the year Great Britain terminated her mandate and Iraq joined the society of nations. The author is M. Khaduri, an Iraqi who is now professor at Johns Hopkins. He stresses



the internal political situation and the reasons for the political instability of his native land. TURKISH ADVENTURES (Norton, \$3) is a report on life and customs in Turkey made by an American school teacher, Pamela Burr, in Turkey since 1945. Her work was naturally with the younger generation and it is the views of this generation that are revealed in the pages of her book. But both young and old generations appreciate clearly and deeply that the menace to Turkey is still Russia.

Greece may not be part of the Middle East but geographical position and international politics have linked her security with that of this region. GREECE: AMERICAN DILEMMA AND OPPORTUNITY (Regnery, \$3.25), by L. S. Stavrianos, is a documentary survey of U. S.-Greek relations since 1946, the year before Britain shocked the Truman Administration with the news that she could no longer assume the burden of supporting a friendly Greek government and Truman responded with his "Doctrine" that the United States would help free peoples to maintain free institutions. Not much is available on Greece; so this volume should be welcome. It helps, too, toward a clearer appreciation of the world's tensions.

The future of Asia and the Far East, where hunger, primitive economic systems, nationalism and communism have divided the whole continent into a number of critical areas, depends largely on the decisions of three new members of the British Commonwealth of Nations: Pakistan, India and Ceylon. In COMMONWEALTH IN ASIA (Oxford, \$2.50), Sir William I. Jennings appraises the contribution of the British to the making of these three



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modern nations and attempts to conjecture what the future holds for them. It is a slight book (124 p.), and the contents were first given as lectures; so not too great a coverage should be expected. But the quality of the work justifies the decision to publish. **INDIA IN THE NEW ERA** (Scott. \$3.25), by T. W. Wallback, is a study of the origins and development of the Indian Union and Pakistan. An introductory chapter portrays the current of events in Asia, a current that surely will influence both nations and which both nations will, in turn, modify. The author gives the reader the history of the transition from dependency to independent status and the problems facing India and Pakistan. This volume, too, is a slender one (204 p.) for so vast a subject.

CHINA AND KOREA

Turning to China and the triumph of communism under Mao, we have, first of all, **MAO'S CHINA; PARTY REFORM DOCUMENTS, 1942-44** (University of Washington. \$4.50). Mao and his friends are the real authors of this volume. The contents are the translations of Communist documents that comprised the official handbook of the Chinese Communist. Boyd Compton translated them.

One does not, of course, need documentary evidence of Mao's intentions in 1942 to convince Americans now that Mao was not merely an agrarian reform leader. The point to remember is that these documents tell very clearly what he was after—a China revolutionized by Mao as Russia was by Lenin and Stalin. They were not distributed secretly but circulated by the millions during the years 1942-1944. One wonders just how American "experts" on China could ever have been deceived about the objectives of Mao when the evidence was at hand for them to read. Libraries should have this volume. It is regrettable that it did not appear in 1945.



THE ENEMY WITHIN (Doubleday. \$3.50) should also have been published long ago. A Belgian missionary, Father R. J. de Jaegher, with twenty-two years of Christian service to the Chinese, and Irene C. Kuhn, a journalist with years of experience in China, have combined to write a clear and authentic story of the conquest of China by Mao.

Fr. De Jaegher observed the occupation policies of both the Japanese and the Chinese Communists, and one can gather how dehumanized the Red system is when he tells us that the Chinese Communists were more brutal to their own people than were the Japanese. No doubt he felt helpless as he witnessed Mao's seizure of power and saw the United States aid in that seizure, but how unfortunate that his voice and the voices of thousands of others who saw and understood what was happening were not then raised and heeded.

A sound American policy for Asia must take into consideration the power potential of the forces of opposition. For a good grasp of the military potential of the Chinese Communists under Mao the reader is advised to get **RED CHINA'S FIGHTING HORDES** (Military Service Publishing Company. \$3.75), by Lt. Col. Robert A. Rigg.

Using all available sources, including several months of observation as a prisoner, the author has given us a surprisingly complete description of the mental and material equipment of the Red soldier—how he lives, is trained, indoctrinated and organized (an important factor in the defeat of the Nationalists)—and of the military power of Mao's armies. I think it is the policy of brutality used by the system that horrifies Christians. Mao's military power is not, however, invincible, and the author indicates its weaknesses. Any Asian policy must be designed with careful regard for the power at the disposal of the leaders of Communist China.

The South Koreans are the only large group of people who have been subjected to Communist rule and are free to tell the world about that rule, for they were victims of a Red regime until liberated by the UN army under General MacArthur. **THE REDS TAKE A CITY** (Rutgers. \$2.75) is their story as told by prominent Koreans. J. W. Riley Jr. and W. Schramm have organized and commented on the narratives and have added to the picture details gathered from captured documents and prisoners. Those who read the book will not thereafter ask what the U. S. armed forces are doing in Korea.

John E. Kieffer well appraises in **REALITIES OF WORLD POWER** (McKay. \$4) all the power factors as related to the conflict between the West and the East. The importance of Spain and Italy in Europe, which is a primary area of conflict, and the weight of Turkey and the Arab States in another critical area, are pointed out.

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The December meeting of the American Historical Association in New York provided an excellent summary of new historical trends and reappraisals of some of the established schools of historical interpretation.

A survey of the field of contemporary German historical writing, having to do with the evaluation of developments in Germany since the Napoleonic era, revealed evidence of an honest effort to account for the sources of the German catastrophe. French historians were reported to have manifested little eagerness to grapple with questions raised by the cataclysmic events through which their country has recently passed.

In England, the crudities of the Whig or Liberal interpretation of history, exemplified by Hallam, Macaulay and Froude, were later modified by Stubbs, Gardner and Maitland. Today, with the breakdown of the liberal tradition, the Tories, such as Feiling, Dietz and Rowse, are receiving respectful attention. The present tyranny of the liberal tradition in American historiography was strongly assailed—another indication that the current winds of doctrine, in sharp contrast with the revolutionary atomic age in which we are living, are now veering very decidedly towards conservatism.

HISTORIES OF IDEAS

The view was expressed that, since the outbreak of World War II, a renaissance of Christian thought has quickened an interest in both theology and history. A new and sharpened perception of the role of Providence in history, as well as of the demonic, is discernible. American historians seemed to be in general agreement that an impressive effort is being made to preserve and to renovate the Christian idea of history as moral and spiritual progress nourished by divine grace and the redemptive merits of Christ.

An analysis of three major wars in the past—the Roman Jewish War of 66-70 A.D., the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, and World War I—seemed to reveal two consequences: a religious awakening among previously agnostic, or super-

ficially religious, persons, and an arousing in men of dormant sadistic impulses. The three wars set in motion quests for new religious absolutes. The day of belief in secular utopias among historians is passing, if not already past.

Intellectual history is becoming increasingly popular in American universities. Typical of this trend is Franklin Le Van Baumer's *MAIN CURRENTS OF WESTERN THOUGHT* (Knopf, \$5.50), which contains readings in "typical" documents from the Middle Ages to the present, together with a running commentary which serves as a springboard for further reading and as a basis for discussion and interpretation.

In our own Age of Anxiety, the question of progress or decay is of crucial importance. H. Stuart Hughes' *OSWALD SPENGLER* (Scribner, \$2) outlines the background and ideological development of the famous author of *DECLINE OF THE WEST AND PRUSIANISM AND SOCIALISM*. Herbert Butterfield presents a timely counterweight to Spenglerian pessimism. The author of *CHRISTIANITY AND HISTORY* offers us a new collection of essays, *HISTORY AND HUMAN RELATIONS* (Macmillan, \$3.50), in which he deals with "the pitfalls and the criteria of the official history." Butterfield gibes at the current practice of the great Powers in employing "independent historians who have first to submit their scripts to the check of an official." What is beyond argument is that the number of Government historians is constantly growing, convincing proof that the historian's tal-

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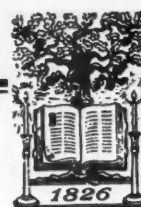
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ents are being used by U. S. statesmen in understanding contemporary problems and in shaping policy.

Bohdan Chudoba's *THE MEANING OF CIVILIZATION* (Kenedy, \$4) is a superb defense of the Christian philosophy of history. His central theme is that the cardinal point of all history is the Incarnation. If there is despair in the modern outlook, it is because we have fixed our eyes on unrealities. All hope is in reality, in the dramatic reality of history and God's merciful participation in it.

While some historians are busily at work comparing total civilizations, after the manner of Arnold Toynbee,

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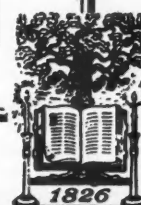
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Henry E. Sigerist's *A HISTORY OF MEDICINE, VOL. I, PRIMITIVE AND ARCHAIC MEDICINE* (Oxford. \$8.50) deals with man's constant desire for health and well-being in all civilizations. The first of eight scholarly volumes—a truly monumental project that is very rare today—the inaugural volume deals with the history of medicine in Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia up to the Grecian period.

C. W. Ceram's *GODS, GRAVES AND SCHOLARS* (Knopf. \$5.75) is a colorful and dramatic archeological account of four major cultural areas and the men responsible for fabulous discoveries at Pompei and Mycenae, in Egypt's Valley of the Kings, in Mesopotamia and in Central America. Outstanding in the volume is the great achievement of Jean-François Champollion, the decipherer of the Rosetta Stone.

TRENDS IN U. S. HISTORY

American historians are doing quite a bit of soul-searching these days. A lively debate, as a consequence, has arisen on the question whether American history started before or after 1783. We have three alternatives: we can divide American history into a British and an American period; we can emphasize the essential unity of the American experience; or we can try to integrate American and European history. Whatever course we adopt, the basic research problems still remain to plague us.

Present-day historians, for example, are inclined to take a global view of things. But the first major historians of our colonial establishment did not possess a global view of things and, being also politicians, were not unbiased in recording their achievements for posterity. George F. Willison's *BEHOLD VIRGINIA: THE FIFTH CROWN* (Harcourt, Brace. \$4.75) wrestles with the problem of how to fit Virginia's President John Smith, who wrote several boastful and unreliable accounts of that colony, into a modern philosophy of history. Ross Phares' *CAVALIER IN THE WILDERNESS: THE STORY OF THE EXPLORER AND TRADER LOUIS JUCHEREAU DE ST. DENIS* (Louisiana State Univ. \$3.50), dealing with the early history of the Texas and Louisiana frontier, is handicapped in another direction—lack of adequate source material. Not too much is known of St. Denis. He managed to have a moderately exciting life, fought the Spaniards and the Indians, and died on the frontier in 1744.

Efforts are now being made to restore James Madison as a major political figure in our history. The charge

is made that, although Madison actually preceded Jefferson in beginning the political cleavage that led to the creation of the American two-party system, he has never been given credit for his activity in founding the Republican party.

The most recent contribution to the discussion is George Dangerfield's *THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING* (Harcourt, Brace. \$6), a highly competent and literate account of the transition from Jeffersonian democracy to Jacksonian democracy. It is significant that Dangerfield begins his excellent account of national politics with the election of James Madison.

THE WAR IN HISTORY

Samuel Eliot Morison's *ALEUTIANS, GILBERTS AND MARSHALLS, JUNE 1942-APRIL 1944* (Little, Brown. \$6), the seventh volume on American naval operations in World War II, deals with amphibious operations in the battles of Tarawa, Kwajalein and Eniwetok. It also raises the question whether American historians are not devoting far too much time to very recent events which may be of only ephemeral importance. Each generation feels that the events of its own time are of such outstanding importance and obvious significance that nothing of equal importance has ever before occurred in history. As a facet of the soul-searching now going on in American historical circles, it is alleged that a heavy occupation with the timely and the "practical" appears to have killed the writing of grand-scale history in the United States, and to have left historical philosophy and all the great subjects to Europeans. Just how important is Tarawa, for example, in the total time-scale of history?



Alfred Stanford's *FORCE MULBERRY* (Morrow. \$3.50) apparently did not require a platoon of research assistants to recount the logistical aspects of the Normandy invasion. Commander Stanford points out that to find a military engineering feat of a magni-

tude similar to that of Mulberry harbor, it is necessary to go back more than two thousand years to Xerxes' bridging of the Hellespont. And Xerxes' hardy engineers did not have to contend with the twenty-one-foot tide of the English Channel, nor did they work under enemy fire. Ross S. Carter's *THOSE DEVILS IN BAGGY PANTS* (Appleton-Century-Crofts. \$3) is concerned with one platoon in the 82nd Airborne that had only two survivors. It contains some good war writing.

THE DOMINANT PRESENT

Quite a fuss is also being kicked up about the danger of collectivist liberalism in American historiography. The argument runs that American thinking has become totalitarian to a larger degree than is generally recognized. In history, this has proceeded through the development of a subjectivist-relativist-presentist point of view, first effectively developed by Becker and Beard.

This philosophy proves to be an eclectic mixture of ill-assorted splinter ideas, deriving originally from such disparate and contradictory sources as Croce, Marx, Turner, Dewey, existentialism and the scientific relativism of Einstein. The totalitarian elements are identified as elitism, racism, statism, scientism, planning, attacks on religion, challenge to ethical values, and actionism as manifested in the New Deal. The charge is also made that as a result of the presentism and actionism of recent thinking, there has been a drift away from history itself in favor of social sciences more immediately functional. Some American historians are eloquent in their pleading for emancipation from the dominant present.

The war in Korea and Soviet-American tension have so focused European attention on the United States and its pivotal role in world affairs that the teaching of American history abroad has become an important function of many European universities and schools. At Salzburg, Aberdeen, Oxford and in Germany, foreign students are becoming acquainted with something more realistic than the Hollywood version of American society. In view of this development abroad, we may confidently expect that the teaching of American history will become an essential function in American educational institutions.

THE ENGLISH PAST

Thus far the attractions of European history have been admittedly very strong in American schools. Such books as Hector Bolitho's *A CENTURY*

OF BRITISH MONARCHY (Longmans, Green. 25/-) will delight the discriminating reader. The book brings up to 1951 the history of the most popular institution left in storm-tossed England. As one observer has aptly said, the monarchy, during the past century, has reflected the virtues rather than the imperfections of contemporary society, thus raising the standards of public life. The accession of Elizabeth II upon the recent death of her father ushers in a new and troubled era in the history of an institution that has always been a symbol of enduring national life.

G. M. Trevelyan's *ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY, VOL. III* (Longmans, Green. \$4.50) covers the eighteenth century, beginning with that long era of content, Queen Anne's reign, and ending with the first changes and tremors that heralded the industrial and agricultural revolutions. Perhaps no set of men and women since the world began enjoyed so many different sides of life with so much relish and enthusiasm as the English upper class at this period. Unlike their French contemporaries, they were so well liked that their countrymen felt not the slightest wish to guillotine them.

A. L. Rowse's *THE ENGLISH PAST* (Macmillan. \$3.75) is a collection of

twelve somber and nostalgic essays on literary figures and places. It is an exploration of the historical, literary and artistic riches of the English countryside, a pilgrimage into England's great past, a fervent and sensitive effort to see the people through the places where they lived or which their lives touched, and the places through the people and their eyes. Professor Rowse believes that the proper way to behave about our heritage from the past is to cherish and preserve all that is best in it, and in our time to add to it the best that we are capable of. Nothing short of the best, Rowse reminds us, is ever good enough. Professor Rowse's books are usually cited to emphasize the breakdown of the liberal tradition and the emergence of a new Tory or conservative point of view.

FRANCO, PERON, THE TURKS

American policy towards Spain is undergoing reconsideration. Carlton J. H. Hayes' *THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN* (Sheed & Ward. \$2.75) explodes the liberal mythology that has victimized Spain for so many years and strongly advocates a new realism in our relations with Spain. It is becoming quite clear to most observers of the international scene that we badly need Spain as our ally in the pres-

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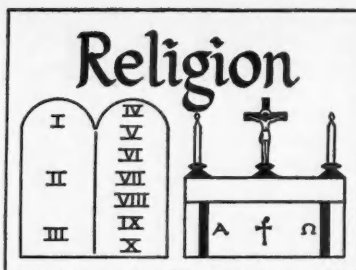
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ent undeclared war against Soviet imperialism. It is also beyond argument that Spain, a traditionally poor country, desperately needs economic assistance from our Government. Dr. Hayes' study will appeal particularly to those who are planning to attend the world Eucharistic Congress in Barcelona.

Robert J. Alexander's *THE PERON ERA* (Columbia Univ. \$3.50) will help us to decide whether Perón is simply just another Latin-American dictator. The trend toward fascism is unmistakable. The Church is becoming increasingly subject to state authority. The President is popular with the workers and will probably maintain his present power as long as this popularity lasts. A reappraisal of our relations with Argentina is very much needed. Our policy toward this country in the past has been of the weath-ercock variety. We may dislike dictators, but our Government has no mandate to unhorse them.

Our knowledge of Western European and Latin-American history does not extend to other parts of the world. For this reason Hugh Seton-Watson's *THE EAST EUROPEAN REVOLUTION* (Praeger, \$5.50) is particularly valuable. The Nazi and Communist dominance in this area is thoroughly covered, but very little is said about the contribution of the West to the tragedy in East Europe. Eleanor Bisbee's *THE NEW TURKS* (Univ. of Pennsylvania, \$5) is an interesting and competent survey of the transition of Turkey from a decadent empire to a modern republic.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR



God's power is shown in the atom and in the limitless expanse of the universe, but most of all in the soul of man. When God contacted humanity through Mary with the greatest manifestation of that power, He sent His messenger Gabri-El, whose name means God's power. In May, when the forces of atheism make a vain show of power, Catholics turn to Mary in confidence that the union of love can overcome the union of hate. Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, in the Catholic Book Club's selection for May, *THE WORLD'S FIRST LOVE* (McGraw-Hill, \$3.50), sees in Mary the blueprint of the ideal love that will guide us in remaking our own lives.

The May selection of the Spiritual Book Associates is another excellent tribute to the Mother of God. Jean Guilton in *THE VIRGIN MARY* (Kenedy, \$2.75) deploras a tendency on the part of some writers "to exceed all bounds" in writing of our Blessed Mother. He himself has written in a way that will commend itself to Catholic and non-Catholic alike.

The solid historical and dogmatic bases underlying the honor paid to the Virgin Mary are presented by Rev.

Paul F. Palmer, S.J., in *MARY IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE CHURCH* (Newman, \$2.75). Drawing copiously from Eastern and Western Church Fathers, canons of the ecumenical councils and papal pronouncements, Father Palmer has rendered a valuable service in making these sources more readily accessible. Priests will find this book a valuable aid in the preparation of sermons and meditations.

FOSTER-FATHER AND SON

True lovers of Our Lord and His Blessed Mother share their love for Joseph, the head of the Holy Family. Rev. Athanasius Dengler, O.S.B., has given us an English translation of an excellent work, *THE FATHERHOOD OF ST. JOSEPH*, by Rev. Joseph Mueller, S. J., (Herder, \$3.50). To the many American priests who studied under Father Mueller at Innsbruck a quarter of a century ago this book will need no recommendation. The solid piety and learning of the author and the clarity of presentation which they admired in his lectures on dogmatic theology will be sufficient guarantee for them of the excellence of Father Mueller's present tribute to his heavenly patron.

Another recent work on the foster-father of Jesus is Rev. Nicholas O'Rafferty's *DISCOURSES ON ST. JOSEPH* (Bruce, \$3.50). It labors under the defect of leaning too heavily on apocryphal stories of Joseph.

Our love of Mary and Joseph flows from and returns to our love for the Incarnate Redeemer. The late Reginald Garrigou-Lagrange, O.P., wrote a book of deep piety and learning on the mystery of the Incarnation and the Redemption. *OUR SAVIOUR AND HIS LOVE FOR US* (Herder, \$6) treats of sublime theological truths such as Our Lord's divine personality, His created and uncreated sanctity and His impeccable liberty. Looking "carefully into the perfect law of liberty," we become as St. James says, not mere hearers but doers of the word.

The test of our love for Christ is our closeness to Him on Calvary. *THE DOLOROUS PASSION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST*, by Anne Catherine Emmerich (Burns & Oates, \$2.50), is a reprint of a book which has had many editions since it was first published in 1833. The author was a holy Augustinian nun who was favored with the stigmata, or marks of Our Lord's sufferings. She relates in vivid detail the events that occurred from the time the disciples prepared for the Pass-over on Holy Thursday night until the glorious Resurrection. What value have these private revelations? A preface by Abbé de Cazales on the position of the Church in these matters, and a life of Sister Emmerich by her



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poet friend, Clement Brentano, which is appended, help to answer these questions. They are to be regarded as "the Lenten meditations of a devout nun." They served to stir up in her soul a more ardent love of Christ Crucified. They can do the same for us.

A current controversy that stems from an incident of the Passion is treated by Dr. R. W. Hynek, a Catholic surgeon of Czechoslovakia. In *THE TRUE LIKENESS* (Sheed & Ward, \$3.25) he studies the Holy Shroud of Turin, which, he holds, was the actual winding sheet used for the burial of Christ. The final answers to the questions raised must await further tests, such as the newly developed radiation processes. Meanwhile, the layman will find a great deal in this book which transcends the disputes of the learned and renders the sufferings of the Saviour more vivid and real.

BIBLE AND FATHERS

The ever-growing interest in the Bible is reflected in several new books. Fulton Oursler in *THE GREATEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN* (Doubleday, \$3.95) has undertaken the difficult task of summarizing two thousand years of sacred history in a volume of 426 pages. He has sought to retell the great episodes of the Old Testament in a consecutive narrative in such a way that the reader will be led to a more appreciative reading of the sacred text itself. Catholics are deeply indebted to this distinguished convert.

FIVE FINE TITLES

Our Saviour and His Love For Us, by Reginald Garrigou-Lagrange, O.P.
The World's First Love, by Bishop Fulton J. Sheen
The Fatherhood of St. Joseph, by Rev. Joseph Mueller, S.J.
St. Benedict and His Times, by Ildephonse Cardinal Schuster
The Greatest Book Ever Written, by Fulton Oursler

Dom Hubert Van Zeller, O.S.B., in *DANIEL: MAN OF DESIRES* (Newman, \$2.75) has drawn on his extensive knowledge of history and archeology to illustrate the background of the story of the Hebrew prophet in Babylon. With the charm of a skilled essayist the author presents the facts of the biblical narrative in their vivid setting and deftly suggests their significance in the lives of men of today.

Non-Catholics are showing a renewed interest in the early Fathers of the Church. Both in the United States and in England, translations of the Greek and Latin Fathers are be-

ing undertaken. A very valuable contribution to the patristic movement has been made by the Epworth Press in England and the Philosophical Library in this country in publishing *THE LETTERS OF ST. ATHANASIUS CONCERNING THE HOLY SPIRIT*, translated by C. R. B. Shapland (\$6). When we recall the powerful impact that the study of the Fathers made on Newman and the leaders of the Oxford movement we cannot but feel that the Holy Spirit is inspiring this renewed interest in our own times.

UNITY AND ITS APOSTLES

"There are moments when the wind of the Spirit blows more powerfully, when souls are more attentive to His passing and more docile to His inspiration." Rev. Charles Boyer, S.J., in thus describing the atmosphere in which Newman moved, sees something similar happening today. In *ONE SHEPHERD* (Kenedy, \$2) the well-known professor of the Gregorian University gives an objective, up-to-date appraisal of the "ecumenical movement" for Church unity among Orthodox, Anglican and Protestant groups. Here is a little book that every one who joins with Christ in His prayer "that all may be one" should read and ponder.

In speaking of Dominic Barberi, the Italian Passionist who received Newman into the Church, Father Boyer remarks that "Divine Providence had wondrously prepared [him] for that very hour." The same can be said about another saintly Italian priest who was destined to play a heroic part in the Second Spring that followed in the wake of the first Oxford converts. *FATHER LUIGI GENTILI AND HIS MISSION*, by Denis Gwynn (Clonmore and Reynolds, Dublin, 16/-), is a fascinating story of the indefatigable labors and apostolic triumphs of this saintly apostle of nineteenth-century England.

There are not wanting zealous Catholic young men in our midst who are eager to emulate the apostolic priests of the past. Those who are considering this noble vocation will find inspiration in *THE GREATEST CALLING*, edited by Rev. Rawley Myers (McMullen, \$2.25). In twenty short chapters a Cardinal, bishops, priests and layfolk tell the prospective seminarian what they look for in the ideal priest. Msgr. Joseph Clifford Fenton in *THE CONCEPT OF THE DIOCESAN PRIESTHOOD* (Bruce, \$3.50) tell us what the Church expects of her diocesan priests, and shows their sublime position in forming a unique fraternity with the bishop for the upbuilding of the Mystical Body of Christ.

Spring Books from McKay

Catholicism and the World Today

By DOM AELRED GRAHAM.

A thoughtful discussion of the place of Catholicism in the modern world and an answer to certain criticisms of the Church brought by Paul Blanshard and others. It is a candid attempt to face difficulties, remove misunderstandings, and to throw into relief those aspects of the Catholic position which provide the most satisfying answers to the needs of the human spirit. "Kindliness, temperance, and frankness are the characteristics that mark this fine book." — *Catholic Book Club News*. \$3.00

Miracles By JEAN HELLÉ.

Ars, Lourdes, Fatima, Therese Neumann, Catherine Emmerich, the children of Beauraing and other happenings of the 19th and 20th centuries are described in this work. Written for the general public, it attempts for the first time a co-ordinated treatment of these events, showing which have been accepted by ecclesiastical authorities as authentic, those on which no pronouncement has been made, and still others rejected as "fabricated." In 1951 *Miracles* was selected in France as "one of the ten best religious books published since the Liberation." Imprimatur. \$3.50

The Further Journey

By ROSALIND MURRAY. After some years in the Church the author of *The Good Pagan's Failure* replies to the question "What do I think of it now?" Frankly stating how her expectations have been both disappointed and fulfilled, she deals with the full implications of the truths of our Faith and the effect on the new-comer of the human failings of Catholics. \$2.75

By Post to the Apostles

By HELEN WALKER HOMAN, author of *Letters to the Martyrs*. Long out of print, this delightful book is now reissued with a new foreword by the author. "The saints and apostles are taken off their cold, distant pedestals, robbed of uncomfortable marble robes, relieved of their gilt halos, and treated as human beings, not as strangers but as friends and brothers." — *Boston Transcript*. \$3.00

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SAINTS FOR THE TIMES

The problems and needs of our times are not essentially different from those of preceding ages. God has, however, raised up saints who have lived in the modern era and in surroundings that are familiar to us. In **SAINTS FOR OUR TIMES** (Appleton-Century-Crofts. \$3.50), Theodore Maynard has sketched the lives of eighteen saints, many of them belonging to modern times and all of them having a pertinent message for men of our day. Helen Walker Homan draws a striking parallel between the uncanonized martyrs of today and their prototypes of ages past in her popular **LETTERS TO THE MARTYRS** (McKay. \$3).

Those whose interest in the saints is not satisfied with the brief sketches mentioned above will welcome the many fine biographies of saints that have been published in recent months. **ST. BENEDICT AND HIS TIMES**, by Ildephonse Cardinal Schuster (Herder. \$6), will long remain the standard work on the great Father of Western Monasticism. An outstanding life is **ST. THOMAS AQUINAS**, by Rev. Angelus Walz, O.P., (Newman. \$3.50). It is an exceptionally scholarly piece of work translated from the Italian by Rev. Sebastian Bullough, O.P. **SAINT ANGELA OF THE URSULINES**, by Mother Francis d'Assisi, O.S.U., (Bruce. \$3) is a pleasing narrative of the life of Angela Merici, the foundress of the Ursuline Order. A history of her spiritual daughters during the past four centuries very felicitously makes up the final third of the book.

The first full-sized life of a recently canonized Jesuit saint to appear in English is **BERNARDINE REALINO, RENAISSANCE MAN**, a well-written biography by Rev. Francis Sweeney, S.J. (Macmillan. \$2.75). The unique vocation of a charming eighteenth-century beggar who lived in close union with God is recounted in **ST. BENEDICT JOSEPH LABRE**, by Agnes de la Gorce (Sheed & Ward. \$3). The perennial interest of our times in the great mystic of Carmel is shown in **TERESA OF AVILA**, by Kate O'Brien (Sheed & Ward. \$2).

Three stimulating works on St. Thérèse of Lisieux by Abbé André Combes have recently appeared in English. The latest, **SAINT THERESA AND SUFFERING** (Kenedy. \$2.50) shows the relation between her suffering and her sanctity, as **THE HEART OF SAINT THERESA** (Kenedy. \$2.75) had previously traced the source of her holiness to love. **THE SPIRITUALITY OF SAINT THERESA** (Kenedy. \$2.50) treats of her mysticism and sanctity in their general aspects.

DIRECTION FOR SOULS

For those who would follow in the path of the saints there are many excellent guides. Rev. Pascal P. Parente in **SPIRITUAL DIRECTION** (The Grail. \$2) explains in a simple way what spiritual guidance is and its importance in promoting the growth of the soul. **BE YE PERFECT**, by Rev. David L. Greenstock (Herder. \$5), is an excellent treatise on asceticism and mysticism. Father Canice, O.F.M. Cap., has written a helpful little book entitled **HUMILITY—THE FOUNDATION OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE** (Newman. \$1.75). Rev. Leo J. Trese has given some very practical directions for Christian living in **MANY ARE ONE** (Fides. \$2).

For priests and social workers called upon to help souls who are meeting difficulties on the way to holiness, **MARRIAGE, MORALS AND MEDICAL ETHICS**, by Frederick L. Good, and Rev. Otis F. Kelly (Kenedy. \$3.50), is recommended. Another book that merits recognition is Caryl Houselander's treatise on neuroses. **GUILT** (Sheed & Ward. \$3.75) deals especially with a spiritual malady which the author calls the "Ego Neurosis." In all our strivings for perfection we have to take into account the strategies of the adversary. Rev. Bruno de Jésus-Marie, O.C.D., in **SATAN** has collected a vast amount of material of varying worth—ranging from the certainties of revelation to the nightmares of mythology—on Lucifer and his companions (Sheed & Ward. \$5.50).

LITURGY AND PRAYER

The aim of the liturgical movement is to correlate the action of Catholics with the action of Christ and the Church in the Eucharistic sacrifice and in the official prayers of the Church's year. The very word "liturgy" suggests this. It is derived from two Greek words. *Leiton* means relating to the people. *Ergon* means work. Rev. John W. Lynch has written an inspiring book, **HOURLASS** (Macmillan. \$2.50), to show how the work of ordinary people day by day throughout the Church's year can be supernaturalized and united to the Eucharistic work ceaselessly performed by Christ.

To achieve this supernatural outlook in all our daily actions we have to exercise ourselves regularly in mental prayer. An excellent guide is **THE PRACTICE OF MENTAL PRAYER**, by Dom Godefroid Bélorgey, O.C.S.O., (Newman. \$2.75). Help will also be found in **THE SECRET OF HOLINESS**, by Father James, O.F.M. Cap. (Newman. \$2.25). The secret of holiness, the author says, consists in becoming like Jesus Christ—"conformed to the



One Shouldn't Gloat

but we are. We've had a Missouri flood of wonderful reviews in the *New York Times*, the *Herald Tribune*, the *Chicago Tribune*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and even the *New Yorker*, and for a time were in danger of being Swept Away, but the crest is now past, and we've preserved as many of the reviews as we could in the current Trumpet, against a drier day. (You can get this Trumpet free and post-paid by sending a card to Agatha MacGill.) The books most honored were Maisie Ward's **RETURN TO CHESTERTON** (\$4.50) and Father Bruno's anthology on the devil, **SATAN** (\$5.50). This last even made *Life*: they reproduced the horrible jacket and the mild one (there are two on each book as no doubt you know by this time). The ghastly greenish color of the horrible one contrasted nicely with a beautiful cake in full color advertised next to it.

We are also feeling like kissing the rings of all the bishops in the country—we sent them each a copy of Bishop Heenan's **THE PEOPLE'S PRIEST** (\$2.75) and they all like it—one even ordered copies for all the new priests being ordained in his diocese. If you have any Ordination gifts coming up, you might remember it—also Father Henry Davis's **SUMMARY OF MORAL AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY** (\$5.00). Father Davis remarked about this that though it was written for busy priests it wouldn't do lay people any harm to read it and get a nodding acquaintance with canon law. We didn't think they would bother, but they do. Another pleasant surprise has been the way America has taken to Dom Hubert van Zeller's account of his schooldays at Downside, **WILLINGLY TO SCHOOL** (\$3.25). Downside in the author's time must have been one of the nuttiest places in England (which is saying a good deal). We have a strong feeling that for the good of the Church all future spiritual writers ought to be educated there. You'll see what we mean.

Don't forget about getting the Trumpet . . .

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image" of God's son. FORTY STEPS TO EASTER (Bruce. \$2.50), though designed primarily as Lenten meditations, can be used with great spiritual profit throughout the year. The author, Very Rev. Aloysius F. Coogan, sets before us in an easy, informal way the beauty of a brave and loyal following of Christ in company with His Blessed Mother.

This, of course, is the aim of all those soldiers of Christ throughout the world who are enrolled under the banner of the Apostolate of Prayer. Each

morning they call upon the Sacred Heart of Jesus, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and in union with all the Eucharistic sacrifices of the entire world, to unite their work of the day to the work of Christ for the salvation of men. Rev. Thomas H. Moore, S.J., in THE MORNING OFFERING (Apostleship of Prayer. \$3), has shown the relation of this devotion to the part that we are called upon to play as members of the Mystical Body of Christ.

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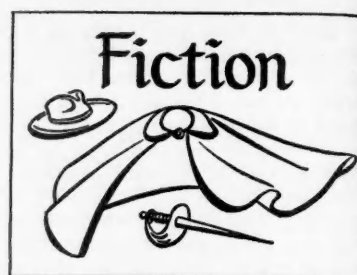
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Despite all the furor over FROM HERE TO ETERNITY, I am happy to note that THE CAINE MUTINY has stolen the lead by a substantial margin. This is but an introductory note to say that good novels, though not introduced with all the fanfare in the world, can make their way.

Unfortunately this retrospective glimpse of six-months' fiction does not reveal a good number of first-rate books. MOSES, by Sholem Asch (Putnam. \$3.75), THE HOLY SINNER, by Thomas Mann (Knopf. \$3.50), SPARK OF LIFE, by Erich Maria Remarque (Appleton-Century-Crofts. \$3.75) were old hands' offerings which aroused most pre-publication interest. None of the three, however, came off too well. The first was a dull and ponderous labor of love which incorporated some rather forced interpretations of Old Testament history. The second approached a medieval moralistic legend too much in a spirit of tongue-in-cheek. And the last book was a monotonous detailing of horrible conditions in a Nazi concentration camp—an oft-told tale by now.

FROM YOUNGER HANDS

A different treatment of concentration-camp life which points up the shortcomings of Remarque's fascination with the brutality, despite his title, is admirably presented in THE PILLAR, by David Walker (Houghton Mifflin. \$3), which is a finely perceptive study of the psychological traits of a group of British prisoners who keep their morale by busying themselves with plans to escape. Unlike Remarque's book it has the unmistakable ring of authenticity.

Many such horror-camps are featured in JOURNEY WITH STRANGERS, by H. C. Hutchinson (Rinehart. \$4), but what might have become an intolerably grim story is saved most admirably and movingly by the deep and steady glow throughout the tale of Polish national pride, family solidarity and religious principles.

Two middle-aged hands (it is the second novel for each) don't quite bring off the inevitable "promise" critics saw in their first novels. Willard Motley's WE FISHED ALL NIGHT (Appleton-Century-Crofts. \$3.75) is as

grim and shockingly realistic as *WE KNOCK ON ANY DOOR*, but Mr. Motley seems here even more muddled and confused about any solution for his underprivileged characters. Frederick Buechner got lots of ecstatic praise for *A LONG DAY'S DYING*, but *THE SEASON'S DIFFERENCE* (Knopf. \$3.50) has not yet carried him beyond a maze of luscious prose and vague symbolism in a story devoted to an apparent supernatural occurrence in a man's life and its influence on a rather feckless set of people.

OLDER PRACTITIONERS

Back to older hands again, we discover that some whose recent work was less widely publicized have turned in good performances. Ebullient William Saroyan, who has fouled out on some recent works, gets at least a single with *TRACY'S TIGER* (Doubleday. \$2.50), the rather hilarious story of the adventures of a boy who has as his confidant a tiger, in much the same way as Elmer Dowd had his rabbit in *Harvey*.

In more serious vein, Bryan MacMahon of *LION TAMER* fame tells a fine Irish lyrical tale in *CHILDREN OF THE RAINBOW* (Dutton. \$2.95). It is largely the account of the people of Coone and their lives and customs, held together by the thread of a love story. It will be treasured mainly for its atmosphere and characters.

Walter Macken doesn't quite reach the splendid success of *WIND ON THE RAIN* in his second novel, *THE BOGMAN* (Macmillan. \$3.50). The main difficulty lies in the characterization, which is uniformly flat black-and-white, as it tells of a young man who falls victim to his grandfather's cruelty, is forced into a distasteful marriage and finally takes to roaming the roads of Ireland with the girl he had loved all along. Mr. Macken's realism, so sane before, here turns a little sour.

An old hand indeed is Paer Lagerkvist, the Swedish author, but his work is new to us, being represented only by a translation of *BARABBAS* (Random House. \$3). It is the story of the gospel character and is noteworthy because the author conceives Barabbas as a sort of prototype of the liberal mind, desperately seeking the truth but with little susceptibility to conviction. It is a spare and thoughtful book.

Louis de Wohl continues his series of fictional biographies of great Christian heroes in *THE RESTLESS FLAME* (Lippincott. \$3.). This hero is St. Augustine, and though the book can by no means do justice to the Saint's many-faceted genius, it is a moving treatment of his conversion and his

influence in the intellectual and civic life of the tottering Empire.

Howard Spring, who has a good list of creditable novels to his name, will not enhance his reputation by *THE HOUSES IN BETWEEN* (Harper. \$3.95), which is a long, rambling tale of the Victorian era and contains so many characters and episodes not well limned or digested, and so many varied glimpses of the social scene, that it is a panorama rather than a novel. Of François Mauriac it is indeed regrettable to have to say that the tone of *THE WEAKLING AND THE ENEMY* (Pellegrini & Cudahy. \$3) is quite sour, though Mauriac writes with his usual brilliant economy. The theme is his old one, the imperiousness of the passions, but the emphasis seems to be even grimmer.

There remains by this time little to add to the much that has been said of Graham Greene's *THE END OF THE AFFAIR* (Viking. \$3). It is easily the most striking novel of the past six months. It marks a major change in Greene's approach to the supernatural in fiction. It poses the fascinating problem of just where his further development will lead.

SCENES FROM THE SOUTH

Three good novels center on the scene in our Southern States. In *SPLINT ROAD* (Putnam. \$3.50), May Mellinger tells of poor white weavers who are migrant workers in the South. Theirs is a story of fortitude—and of fun as well—for both played a big part in their lives. Despite the environment, the novel is really idealistic, as is particularly evident in the enchanting way in which the author writes of children and especially young girls.

The same avoidance of any note of decadence signalizes *THIS CROOKED WAY*, by Elizabeth Spencer (Dodd, Mead. \$3), which tells of an ambitious farm-boy in Mississippi who longs to marry the plantation owner's daughter, and finally does, not through any shenanigans, but simply because he works hard to achieve his ambition.

The most striking of these three novels is *THE INVISIBLE MAN*, by Ralph Ellison (Random House. \$3.50). The man is invisible because he is a Negro whom people just overlook. This is the story of his disillusionment at some of the Negro leaders in the South, of his trip to New York in search of employment, of his falling prey to the Communists and of his final going completely underground. This last disillusionment is no constructive solution, but the book is an impressive and eloquent statement of the fate of too many invisible men in U. S. society.

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TWO ON THE WAR

Since we opened this summary with a reference to two war novels, let's mention two others here. The first is a very powerful job. It is **LOOK DOWN IN MERCY**, by Walter Baxter (Putnam, \$3.50). It is the story of a young officer's sense of self-importance, which leads him to kick over most moral traces and ultimately, in self-disgust, to try suicide. His failure in this leads him to resolve to try to do better and be good. It is a drama of atheistic humanism and a startling underlining of the truth that one is not damned except as he rejects God's mercy. This is the suggestion in the title.

VICTORY ALSO ENDS, by Fred W. Booth (Rinehart, \$3), is the story of a man who was a failure in civilian life but finds leadership ability under war conditions. The inner conflict of a soldier's life and the interaction between physical and moral cowardice is an important theme, though written about perhaps too much from the outside.

OUR ENGLISH COUSINS

The England of modern and older times is represented by some novels to be noticed. **A SEASON IN ENGLAND**,

by P. H. Newby (Knopf, \$3), is a novel of close pattern and admirable style. It concerns a near murder of a young widow in the sedate country home of her dead husband's family. The cool reactions of the relatives and the ultimate reconciliation rather minimize the coming to grips with the evil in the book and soften the impact of what might have been a consideration of good and evil in human life somewhat after the fashion of Graham Greene.

Evil apparently is intended to glow over the pages of **MY COUSIN RACHEL**, by Daphne du Maurier (Doubleday, \$3.50), but it turns out to be a rather pale thundercloud. The guardian of a young Englishman marries on a convalescent trip to Italy in the last century. There he dies and suspicions are that his wife did him in. But when she travels to England, the ward promptly falls in love with her, only to begin to suspect that she's after him, too. When her accidental death is permitted by the newly infatuated man, the suspicion remains whether she was as charming as she seemed or evil at heart. The trouble is that most of the evil in the book seems to be considered a matter of social convenience or expedience. The atmos-

phere is fair but the impact of the story slight.

The bold, indomitable Hornblower keeps the glory of the British Navy alive in **LIEUTENANT HORNBLOWER**, by C. S. Forester (Little, Brown, \$3.50). This time the guns thunder in a raiding trip to the West Indies and there are the usual villainous Spaniards and beautiful ladies. There is action enough in all the Hornblower stories but little of significance.

An older author who wrote of her contemporary Edwardian London is finding popularity here. Ada Leverton's **THE LIMIT** was well received last year, and **BIRD OF PARADISE** (Norton, \$3) ought to enhance her popularity. It is a simple love triangle, but the fine ironic touch and the casual yet penetrating conversation show a most authentic feel for the times and the customs of the day. The author is a delicate artist and those who like her leisurely comments on society would be happy to have all her work available in the United States.

DIFFERENT LOCALES

Many lands pop up in the novels in this section. In some the country really adds a dimension to the story. In **THE SUN IN MY HANDS** and in

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LET IT COME DOWN, the locale is quite incidental. The first, by Dymphna Cusack (Morrow. \$3.50), is the story of a young man's devotion to a girl with whom he has been having an affair and who becomes gravely ill. His fidelity during her long hospitalization, though motivated by nothing particularly religious, is emphasized in the story, whose burden is largely that of a natural charity.

Paul Bowles, who shocked us somewhat in *THE SHELTERING SKY*, continues his sensational course in *LET IT COME DOWN* (Random House. \$3.50). It is the story of the disintegration of character of a young American who goes off to Africa to escape the cage of modern life. There he succeeds in trapping himself all the more as all his moral values crumble under his feet. Bowles is obviously delineating what happens when a sense of values goes. It is a powerful delineation but not for the squeamish.

The setting lends a lot to the story of *THE DRUM SINGERS*, by Lau Shaw (Harcourt, Brace. \$3.50). The changing conditions of marriage in modern China and the background of war add an unusual nuance to a simple story of the troupe of Chinese artists whose tale this is. The fine feeling for family tradition in China is admirably contrasted with the catastrophic changes the Communists are introducing.

FIVE WORTHIES

The End of the Affair, by Graham Greene

The Invisible Man, by Ralph Ellison

The Restless Flame, by Louis de Wohl

The Pillar, by David Walker

Barabbas, by Par Lagerkvist

THE AMERICAN SCENE

Two good novels that capture the U. S. past are *THE SIN OF THE PROPHET*, by Truman Nelson (Little, Brown. \$4), a story of the Abolitionists and Theodore Parker's place among them, and *WINDS OF MORNING*, by H. L. Davis (Morrow. \$2.50), which actually does not go back further than the 1920's but still manages to capture something of the spirit of the Old West.

One of the most genuinely and unsentimentally wholesome novels of U. S. life is McCready Huston's *THE PRODIGAL BROTHER* (Lippincott. \$3), which recounts the rejuvenation of a proverbial black sheep through his contact with a deeply religious woman. There is humor and satire in this well-plotted story that features honest-to-goodness people.

H. C. GARDINER

THE WORD

"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of Lights" (James 1:17, epistle, 4th Sunday after Easter).

The expensive shops along the avenue were displaying gifts suitable for Mother's Day. As I passed the jewelry store, three motherly ladies were exclaiming in delight over a window display that had caught their fancy. I wonder whether some loving son or daughter received a hint that a certain jewel in a lovely setting in such-and-such a shop was just what mother would like for her day.

Jewels can't fill a mother's heart. That heart was made for love, and jewels at best are only symbols of love. The mother's heart that gave and suffered to give can be sated only by a return of love for love.

When God Our Father gave His great Treasure to the world, the setting for that Jewel had to be perfect. Only the perfect love of a perfect Mother could fittingly enshrine the best of all gifts that came down from the Father of Lights. With the Son He gave us the Mother, and the Mother's love. He desired that the Sacred Heart of the Son and the Immaculate Heart of the Mother should be the models for the hearts of all mothers and all their children.

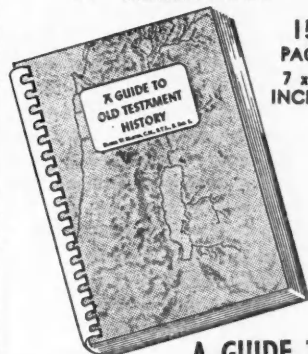
At the Last Supper, when Jesus instituted the great Sacrament of Love in order to share with us His Body and Blood, He gave us a new commandment. It was "that you love one another even as I have loved you." The next day He gave His life for those He loved, and gave us in that moment of supreme love His own Mother, who shared His sacrifice to become our Mother.

In giving birth to Jesus, Mary felt no pain. In becoming our Mother she suffered as no mother ever suffered and loved as no mother ever loved, for the hearts of Mother and Son beat in perfect unison for love of all of us.

Mary, through thee the Father of Lights sent down His most perfect gift—Jesus the Light of the world. Through thee He gave us the Life of the world. What can we do for thee on this Mother's Day to show thee honor and gratitude and love?

Our Mother has only one request: that we become like her Son by growing up to the full stature of Christ. She wants us to become blood brothers of Jesus by being nourished with

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JOHN J. SCANLON, S.J.

THEATRE

THE CHASE. It is notorious that American gendarmes, who are for some reason that often seems mysterious called "peace officers," are too frequently inclined to exceed their functional duties while arrogating to

themselves the powers of dispensers of justice. Sheriff Hawes, the leading character of the play now residing at The Playhouse, is one of the rare apprehending officers who do not confuse their duties with those of judge, jury and public executioner. When a murderous convict escapes from the county jail, Hawes conceives it to be his duty to capture the fugitive and return him to the proper punitive authorities.

There is an element in the community, including some of the sheriff's deputies, who think that Hawes should instruct his men to shoot on sight. Some impetuous citizens even organize a posse of their own and begin to flush the hideouts where the fugitive may be holed up. That part of the chase becomes a race between the law and hysteria.

The Chase is the work of Horton Foote, who has written some scenes that tingle with suspense but are not welded into the unity of tense drama. In Sheriff Hawes Mr. Foote has cre-

ated a stalwart character, a man of integrity, but he is opposed by mental and moral pigmies. The disparity between Hawes and his opposition deprives the action of genuine conflict. As the story progresses, it is always evident that the sheriff, although he is at times in danger of being killed, cannot be defeated.

John Hodiak, reprieved from motion pictures, is starred in the leading role, his first on Broadway. The sheriff is a thoughtfully conceived and sharply delineated character, and Mr. Hodiak fills it with distinction. Kim Hunter, starred opposite Mr. Hodiak, has little to do and does it well. Supporting roles, as is to be expected in a cast directed by José Ferrer, are capably filled. Settings and lighting are by Albert Johnson.

Mr. Ferrer, in association with Milton Baron, is the producer. *The Chase* is notably less successful than his other 48th Street ventures.

TO BE CONTINUED, mentioned here merely as a matter of record, is at present the tenant of The Booth, but may not be when this note appears in print. An alleged comedy by William Marchant, *To Be Continued* is a triangle consisting of a gentleman who lives with his mistress in New York from Monday through Friday and spends his week-ends with his wife in Connecticut, an arrangement that continues for twenty-six years. The ladies involved finally confront each other, discuss the situation dispassionately and apparently conclude that the set-up might just as well remain as it is.

The production was sponsored and staged by Guthrie McClintic. Donald Oenslager designed the setting and Motley supervised the selection of the costumes, contributing the only elements of merit to a production that has the almost incredible distinction of making Dorothy Stickney resemble an inept performer. Jean Dixon, Luelia Gear and Neil Hamilton are featured along with Miss Stickney, and share her defeat at the hands of the author.

THEOPHILUS LEWIS

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FILMS

NEVER TAKE NO FOR AN ANSWER concerns a small orphan lad, living in the shadow of St. Francis' Basilica in Assisi, who conceives the idea that if he could only take his ailing donkey into St. Francis' crypt the saint would surely cure the beast. Since the only entrance to the crypt

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that would accommodate a donkey has been sealed up for several centuries, the ecclesiastical authorities at Assisi are understandably cool to the suggestion. Whereupon the boy betakes himself to Rome to obtain the necessary permission from the Father General of the Franciscans or, as proves to be the case, from the Pope himself.

A synopsis cannot indicate the deftness, charm and "rightness" with which this fable of simple faith accomplishing the impossible is done. The boy (Vittorio Manunta) is an utterly beguiling youngster. The picture gives sympathetic attention to his highly specialized view of faith without falling into mawkish sentimentality and without distorting the broader meaning of faith. The story, photographed in its actual locales, provides the occasion for some exquisite and beautifully integrated background shots of the Vatican galleries and the Giotto murals at Assisi.

Produced by an Englishman (An-

thony Havelock-Allan), written by an American (Paul Gallico), directed by a Frenchman (Maurice Cloche of *Monsieur Vincent* fame) and an Englishman (Ralph Smart of *Quartet*) and made in Italy with English dialog and a League of Nations cast, the film is a wonderful example of international cooperation and a cinematic treat for the family. (*Souvine Selective*)

BELLES ON THEIR TOES is a sequel to *Cheaper by the Dozen*, boasting much the same cast with the notable exception of Clifton Webb, who, as the father, met an untimely end in the earlier film and hence is now among the missing. The new characters presented include Hoagy Carmichael as a comedy relief man-of-all-work and a pair of suitors (Jeffrey Hunter, Martin Milner), one genuine and one comically fatuous, for the older Gilbreth daughters.

While it has a distracting tendency to introduce song-and-dance numbers as though it were a musical comedy, and while its Technicolor production is excessively glamorous, the film has a good deal of warmth and human appeal and a minimum of the caricature and hokum which marked its predecessor. All in all, it is a very pleasant family diversion.

(20th Century-Fox)

THE ATOMIC CITY supposes that Soviet spies kidnap the small son of the head physicist (Gene Barry) at the Los Alamos atomic laboratory in an effort to force the scientist to hand over material on the H-bomb. On a human level the picture's depiction of a sensitive, courageous man in an agonizing dilemma is real and moving and its exposition of FBI methods has the usual fascination.

As a melodrama, though, it has more than the normal complement of yawning gaps. The successful rescue of the child is made to depend not so much on efficient police work as on two fortunate coincidences, and toward the end suspense is sustained by a lot of extraneous cliff-hanging. More important, since the success of the spies' plot depends on putting pressure on the hero without arousing outside suspicion, the kidnaping of the child seemed a singularly ineffective stratagem foredoomed to failure and has the unfortunate effect of making the enemy seem stupid.

For its incidental human insights, its interesting Los Alamos background shots and its topical subject, more than for its pretensions as a thriller, this is a fair picture for the family.

(Paramount)

MOIRA WALSH

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Bible in India

EDITOR: Thanks to "Underscorings" (4/12) for good news that South India will soon have a version of the New Testament in another of India's many languages, Konkany.

But this will not be, as you say, "the first time in the 400 years of Latin Christianity [when] a group of Catholics in that country will . . . have the full New Testament in their own language." A modern Indian missionary, Rev. Fulgentius, O.F.M. Cap., in his inspiring volume, *Bishop Hartmann* (Indian Press, Allahabad, India) tells of an earlier translation. In 1864 the Servant of God, Anastasius Hartmann, O.F.M. Cap., while still Bishop of Patna Mission in northeast India, published his version of the entire New Testament in Urdu or "classical Hindustani."

Father Fulgentius tells well the story of this heroic apostle of word and pen in India's languages. Would that the stories of all the others were told. Among them is the great unknown in Hindi whose laboriously written bundles of neatly arranged, yellowing manuscript of the Bible I saw riddled by India's white ants. Or there is Rev. Raphael Paul Sah, S.J., who compares with eight languages as he translates Greek so beautifully into Hindi, and then types his version on the neatest of Hindi portable typewriters. God prosper the new Konkany version and the new Hindi version, too.

DAYAKISHOR

West Baden Springs, Ind.

Religious liberty in Spain

EDITOR: In attempting to touch all bases on the Spanish Church-State situation, AMERICA (3/22, p. 662) curiously underplays what, to me at least, is the important issue.

Admittedly it is important to press for more religious liberty in Yugoslavia. It is likewise the part of prudence to "understand" how Spanish Catholics might react to Blanshard-type outbursts. And one may possibly agree that the lynching of a Negro in Florida would remind a Spaniard of that State's Protestantism.

The point, however, is how religious liberty shapes up in Spain, apart from any *quid pro quo* deals that might result from the strange political alignments of our day. Discussions of repressive conditions in Spain do not benefit from the inevitable declaration that things are much worse some-

where else. It seems more in our Catholic tradition to help implement, wherever we can, your laudable declaration that "full religious liberty . . . should be the normal state of affairs in all advanced countries."

JOHN O. BEHRENS

Milwaukee, Wis.

Value of marriage courses

EDITOR: I think the opinion expressed by John and Eileen Farrell (AM. 3/29) concerning emphasis rather than de-emphasis on marriage courses in high school and colleges has been exemplified in the development of my vocation.

Last year, while attending Georgetown University, I took a course in Christian marriage. If there was anything that gave me a clear idea of the priesthood, it was an understanding of married life with all its wonderful joys and hardships. This understanding of the life which I was to give up, and an appreciation of the vital and holy place of marriage in the eyes of the Church and the divine plan of God, enabled me to make a mature choice of the priestly life.

JOHN B. BRADY JR.

Baltimore, Md.

What one woman reads

EDITOR: The following list of some of the books and magazines read by a Catholic woman during the past year may help to change your somewhat dismal view (AM. 3/22, p. 663) of women's reading in general:

Vols. I and II of *The Three Ages of the Spiritual Life*, by Garrigou-Lagrange; *The Ascent to Truth*, by Thomas Merton; *Theology and Sanity and Communism and Man*, by Frank Sheed; *The Philosophy of Communism*, by Charles J. McFadden, O.S.A.; *Idea-men of Today*, by Vincent Edward Smith; Vols. I and II of *The Teaching of the Catholic Church*, edited by Canon George D. Smith.

As to magazines, we subscribe to AMERICA, the *Catholic Mind*, the *Liguorian*, the *Sign*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Time* and *Life*. I pilfer from relatives *Integrity*, the *Catholic World*, the *Ecclesiastical Review* and the *Torch*. I also read the *Ladies' Home Journal*—I like Dorothy Thompson.

I regret that I can't say I have six children—I have only four.

(MRS.) ELOISE WILKIN

Canandaigua, N. Y.

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